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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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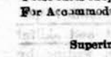
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-30 P. M.				
1909.				
16th Jan	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6622
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	13000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7902	.....	...
* 31st "	* BRITANNIA	6595	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	13000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

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These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
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BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillmber	16th Feb 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillmber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,742	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F FERDINAND 6,046	E Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* FERSE 5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA 5,159	F. Badonicich	28th Mar 1909
* VORWA RTS 5,990	B. Bednara	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA 7,388	G. Baicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which sails about 8 hours to meet the first, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednara	28th Jan. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Offices: Rooms 14, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 18th Jan.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 14th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Sat. 16th Jan.	6 a.m.	† (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,270 tons, sailing on or about 16th Jan

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

13th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Saretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	6,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,588	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.
DUMBIA	5,588	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganini	15th Mar. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th Jan 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedene	17th Feb, 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th Mar, 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 50 HORNBY ROAD.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

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MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

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TO BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER!

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

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BOMBAY,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIES:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co, Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hammam Street, Fort.

Messrs. D. J. KEYSER & Co., beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1845, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders also attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYSER LONDON."

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. S. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, America, China, and Japan.

Drafts granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Beerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnaraln, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sowlal Mollia Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 1 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at per cent. and for other periods on terms which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES—1908.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ¼ ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Nuwara-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Macassar.	Kobe.
Penang.	Ootacamund.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Coimbatore.	
Ipoh (Perak).	Cobo (Philippines)	
	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-0 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-0 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
REPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796.815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 7, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and forwarding Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Reserve Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandize to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so constructed that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, L

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Asano-Hama	Moji	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penyiien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY. *Manager*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
REPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

Established over a Century.

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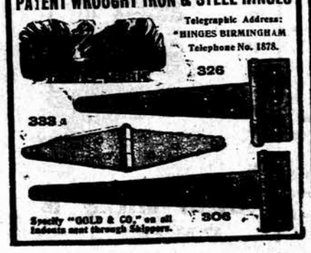

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DUNLOP

MEANS EVERYTHING BEST IN TYRES

DUNLOP CARRIAGE TYRING EQUALLY GOOD.

HAVE YOU USED THE NEW DUNLOP GOLF BALL?

THE ORANGE SPOT!

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MARTINS'

TUBE-CORE

GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.

A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED,

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this world-famed medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nervousness, dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible]ried persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible]titude and incon[illegible]ency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, flushy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the [illegible] of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Medical Publisher, 16 Broad Court, Bow [illegible], W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Proof by T. CHATTERTON & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
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137702

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING FOUR ONE THOUSAND RUPEE CURRENCY NOTES have been stolen from the pocket of our man while he was standing at the counter of the Bank of Bombay at noon on the 9th Instant. We therefore caution the public not to deal with them and to inform Messrs. H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED and Co., of 8, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, in case they are traced. The informant will be REWARDED.

S A			
23 MA	54957	...	Rs. 1,000
82	85339	...	„ 1,000
„	98814	...	„ 1,000
„	78770	...	„ 1,000

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 98 of 1907.

THE FIRM of THACKER VIRJI MUDDONJI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) KHURSHEDJI MANECKJI and (2) KAIKHUSRU ADERJI GHASWALLA .. .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1908, the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the 2nd Defendant in the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the second Defendant Kaikhusru Aderji Ghaswalla, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, bungalow, outhouses, kitchens, servants' quarters, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kirkee Camp in Zilla Poona, and facing the West, on the South side of the Government Road which goes from East to West and bears Survey No. 23, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the maidan, on or towards the South by a Public passage, on or towards the East by the maidan and beyond it by the bungalow of General Pasteur.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR and BERRYAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at No. 28 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March, 1910, for all or any of the following supplies:—

Tenders for supplies.	To be delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant up to ONE P. M. (Bombay Time).
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50.	On Monday, the 18th day of January, 1909.
Nos. 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 25, 30, 33, 39, 40, 41, 51, 52 and 55.	On Wednesday the 20th day of January, 1909.
Nos. 11, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 53, 54 and 56.	On Friday, the 22nd day of January, 1909.

For the supply of	Amount to be deposited with Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Hardware and Miscellaneous Stores	500	500
2. Iron Castings	1,000	1,000
3. Timber	500	500
4. Bateak and Calicut logs ...	300	As per para. 5 below.
5. Waterproof Coats	100	do.
6. Waterproof Umbrellas ...	50	do.
7. Oil Kerosene Russian 150° ...	150	do.
8. Oil Kerosine American 150° ...	250	do.
10. Oil Castor and Gingelly or Sweet	250	do.
11. Cotton waste white and coloured	150	do.
12. Oil mineral shafting, Lubricating, &c.	200	do.
13. Oil Linseed and Spirit of Turpentine... ...	100	do.
14. Grease Axle Mineral ...	150	do.
15. Canvas Europe and Hose ...	50	do.
16. Can as Hose 2 1-2 inches ...	100	do.
17. Hose Flaxen India Rubber Lined 2 1-2 inches... ...	150	do.
18. Gunmetal and Copper Scrap	200	do.
19. Lead Pig	150	do.
20. Lead Sheets and Water Pipes	25	do.
21. Tin Block and White Metal	25	do.
22. Iron and Steel Bars and Plates	500	do.
23 Buckets Galvanized ...	50	do.
24. Hoes (Powras Iron) Europe.	50	As per-para. 5 below.
25. Chain iron	50	do.
26. Firewood and Charcoal ...	150	do.
27. Brooms Goa and Date ...	150	do.
28. Brussels Cane and Bamboo...	150	do.
29. Leather Hides.	100	do.
30. Tar Sheet and Washers for Marine Couplings ...	25	do.
31. Soap Europe and Country...	100	do.
32. Lamps Hurricane & Globes.	25	do.
33. Wick for Lamps and Tape Cotton.	25	do.
34. Novastrings Cotton for Bullocks...	100	do.
35. Smoke Testers	40	do.
36. Shoes and Nails iron for Ballocks	500	do.
37. Lime Coir	100	do.
38. Rope Coir	50	do.
39. Rope Hemp old for torch light...	75	do.
40. Rope Manilla best	25	do.
41. Rope Cotton and Lime Log country	25	do.
42. Yarn Spun and Yarn Hemp.	25	do.
43. Paints of sorts	100	do.
44. Shellac Bengal best ...	25	do.
45. Tar or Pitch Coal Europe...	100	do.
46. Files of sorts	25	do.
47. Nails and Screws Iron ...	25	do.
48. Bolts and Nuts Iron ...	50	do.
49. Rivets and Washers Iron ...	25	do.
50. Packing Karmal	75	do.
51. Packing Asbestos and Tulks' patent	25	do.
52. Pipes and Fittings Galvanised	300	do.
53. Shafts Wooden Bhendy, for pickas and powras ...	25	do.
54. Copper Ball Valves, self closing and reversible ...	50	do.
55. Cloth Dungry	25	do.
56. Cambleca Woolen	100	do.

2. Forms of Tender and Contract may on payment of Rs. fifteen for the lot or of Rupee ONE for each of the supplies above referred to, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above (1,2,3 etc.) and enclosed in separate covers, signed, sealed, and delivered into the Chief Accountant's office on the dates above mentioned.

4. The Deposit accompanying each Tender (without which no Tender will be considered) shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known, or of refusal to sign the Contract. The successful Tenderers will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in regard to the Contract Deposits.

5. An additional deposit on contracts, 1, 2, 3 amounting to Rs 500, 1,000 and 500 respectively (as shown above) and 4 to 56 a further payment to make the total deposit equivallent to ten per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractors whose Tender may be accepted.

6. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 7TH JANUARY, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING for the ELECTION of a Member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. F. C. HARRISON, RESIGNED, will be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus, on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1909, at 4 P. M., (Bombay Time).

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th January, 1909.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1909.

THE ANNUAL BOMBAY DOG SHOW, in conjunction with the Horse Show, will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th February, 1909. For prospectus and other particulars apply to Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Crawford Markets, Bombay.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, ALIPORE.

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE during the official year 19 9-10, of UNSERTED WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS, from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore. Quotations (price per lb. ex-godown), will be received up to the 15th February, 1909.

The successful officer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

G. W. PALIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Supdt. Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Haines Road Property, in H. C. Suit No. 643 of 1908, which was advertised for the 16th Instant, has been POSTPONED, to take place on FRIDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of a Large Quantity of different kinds of Metals such as Cupro Nickel, old Envelopes and Pig Gunmetal, old Pig and a quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable articles at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer-in-charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1909, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.,) at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as cupro nickel, old envelopes, cupro nickel pig, brass old, copper old, zinc old, lead old mixed, iron cast and wrought, scrap, also a quantity of old leather, canvas rope, oil drums, tin and other mis ellaneous articles.

The purchasers are of shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of acceptance of offers.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY MADRASI CARPENTERS.

On FRIDAY the 15th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Punjab Bank, valuable teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom, office and bedroom furniture made by Madrasi Carpenters, consisting of sliding, dining table and chairs mirrored sideboard and dinner waggons, drawingroom suites of sofas, and chairs lined silk tapestry and velvet, large size bevelled mirror chiffoniers and cabinets, ornament stand jardinieres, corner cabinets, hat stand, fancy teapoy, marble topped tables and teapoys, new designed single and double bedstead, bevelled mirror single and double almirahs, and wardrobe, clothes press, marble topped dressing and washband tables, chests of drawers, reclining sofa, easy chairs, revolving and plain topped office tables, revolving office chairs, and bookstand, glass door book cases, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at 2 30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Jenbhais House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, just opposite Tramway Stables, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Dewji Panji, Robert and others, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite, of sofas and chairs lued Genoa plush, marble topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, tilad top tearoys, book case, bedsteads almiras, zoonda cupboard, separable into 5 pieces chest of drawers, dressing and washband tables' chonized Grand Cottage piano, revolving office table marble stock, Persian carpets, engravings, Burmese carved furniture, telescope in case, ottoman, ivory inlaid chairs, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, windproof lamps, etc, the property of W. Von Koppen, Esq., Secretary to the Imperial German Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Versowa near Andheri.
H. C. Suit No. 643 of 1908,
Abdulla bin Ali Saheb Coor
vs.
Khatizabibi, widow of Mahomed Yunas Coor.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property.

On SUNDAY, the 17th Instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All those carts called Waree Chora Bhag, Waree Palkhie, Waree Paroee, Waree Bunder Waree, now consolidated into one lot and forming Waree or cart in Versowa, to the east side of the road leading to the Bazar in the Sub-district of Salsette in the District of Thana, registered and admeasuring in the Books of the Collector for Versova under numbers and admeasurements as follows:—

		acres	Gunthas
Waree Chora Bhag No. 69	Sub No. 2	1	29
Waree Palkhie „ 70	„ 2	2	12½
Waree Parsee „ 76	„ 5	1	12½
Waree Bunder „ 71	„ 1 & 2	0	5½

Containing in all by admeasurement 5 acres 19½ Gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East partly by the Cart of Miya valud Shaik Adi Vandukar, partly by the Cart of Bhasker Mucoondji, and partly by the Cart of Kutchoo Munji and on or towards the West by public road leading to Village Bazar, on or towards the South by the Cart of Kumbla Buchasha and on or towards the North partly by the Cart of Maherally Ruttoonsey, partly by the Cart of Jao Pai and the Road, belonging to this Cart and leading to the Village Bazar, and is now and was formerly in the occupation of Bapoo Saheb valud Bandoo Maya Dalai as cultivator on Lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1909.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

AMUSEMENTS.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DONT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
WITH
THE OLYMPIC GAMES
AND
THE MARATHON RACES
And many other films of the greatest interests never seen in Bombay.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.), With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

NOTICE.
A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE will be given shortly in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in SOUTHERN ITALY.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
LADY MUIR McKENZIE,
LADY WALTER HUGHES,
MRS. WILSON
AND
SIR COWASJEE and LADY JEHANGHIR.

TOWN HALL.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14TH, AT 9-30 P.M.
Kindly Assisted by
MR. H. W. INGLIS, MR. ADDLESTONE,
MR. T. S. HAMILTON.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Piano.....“Rondo from Sonata in D.”.....Mozart.
Mr. T. S. HAMILTON.
Song.....“I'll Sing thee Songs of Araby..F. Clay.
Mr. W. H. INGLIS.
Songs.....{ A “When thy blue Eyes”.....E1. Lassen.
B “Chanson Espagnol”.....Chaminade.
MADAME ALICE GOMEZ.
Song.....“To Anthea”.....Hatton.
MR. ADDLESTONE.
Song.....“The Green Isle of Erin”.....Old Irish.
MR. W. H. INGLIS.

PART II.
Duet.....“O wert thou in the cauld blast.”Old Scotch.
MADAME GOMEZ AND MR. INGLIS.
Song.....“The Devout Lover” .....Mr. V. White
MR. ADDLESTONE.
Songs.....“Three Pastels”—Coquetry, Reflection, Frolic.....Geo. Clutsam
MADAME ALICE GOMEZ.
Song .....“To my Beloved”. .....Liza Lehmann
MR. T. S. HAMILTON.
Song .....“Angels Guard Thee”.....Goddard.
MR. W. H. INGLIS.

“HOME SWEET HOME.”
MADAME ALICE GOMEZ.

Reserved Seats Rs. 5.
Plan at S. ROSE AND CO.

ILLUSTRATED CONCERT.
EVENING CONCERT.
ILLUSTRATED BY LANTERN SLIDES.
Y. M. C. A. HALL.
WODEHOUSE ROAD.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1909,
AT 9-30 P. M.
TICKETS.—Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Can be had at the Door.
PROGRAMMES, Price 2 Annas.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1.—Song.....Love's Old Sweet Song.....(Illustrated)
MRS. SHANKS.
2.—Song.....The Death of Nelson.....(Illustrated.)
MR. H. COMFORT.
3.—Piano Solo ..Fantasie Impromptu...Chopin.
MRS. BEN HICK.
4.—Song.....In Old Madrid .....(Illustrated.)
MR. B. GILLETT.
5.—Cornet Solo...The Lost Chord...(Illustrated.)
MR. RHENIUS.
6—Song.....Kathleen Mavourneen.....(Illustrated.)
MRS. VALENTINI.
INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.
PART II.
1. Recitation...The Matinee Hat .....
MISS RUSSELL.
2. Violin Solo...Rondo ..... Beriot.
MRS. PORTLOCK.
3. Song ....Fiddle and I .....(Illustrated.)
MR. SAUNDERS.
4. Song .....Robin Adair .....(Illustrated.)
MISS SPENCE.
5. Song .....Nazareth .....(Illustrated.)
MR. B. GILLETT.
GOOD SAVE THE KING.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

“SPECIAL SHORT” ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent “BEARING” unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known “Bluthner” Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Madhav Bhuvan, Bombay.

“LU-LU” EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. “The Bombay Club,” Fort.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Prohibition Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departure of Vessels during the Week; Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. “Bombay Gazette” Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—“Gazette Commercial” Rs. 2-4 per thousand: and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to “THE BOMBAY GAZETTE” Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The “Bombay Gazette” Offices have been MOVED from the premises to Armenian Street and Meherji Rustom Road, and are now located at 2 GRIMARES BUILDINGS (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the machinery of the Workshops, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work: Binding, Stationery, etc.

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GUARANTEE.—“Giras and Guarantee.” A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o “Bombay Gazette” Office.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot. Rs 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Vessel and Sub Companies' Time of Departure along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Two Lines Open. Handy Pocket Manual for Travellers. Rs. 2 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE “BOMBAY GAZETTE” Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o “Bombay Gazette” Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE “BOMBAY GAZETTE” of the “WEEKLY BUDGET,” and of the “OVERLAND SUMMARY,” when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes Vegetable at Rs. 5; Re. 10-8; Re. 22. Flower at Rs. 3; 7-8; 10-4; fresh supply just received.—PALSHKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

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THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS, (“Boys' and Girls”), RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, 15th January, at 10-30 A.M. Applications for admission will be received by the HEAD MASTER and the SISTER-IN-CHARGE, from this date.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO-DAY BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE, at the Victoria House, Byculla, next to Phillips and Co., Ltd:—Artistic Household Furniture, Rich Drawing Room, Suites, Fancy Cabinets, Indian Carpets, Typewriters, China Jars, nearly new grand upright Cottage Piano, by Rouch, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

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WANTED.—A BILL COLLECTOR, must be prepared to give a security of Rs. 500. Apply at once, in person, with testimonials, at the Office of this paper, between 1 and 2 P.M.

“WEEKLY BUDGET.”—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evening, Rs. 12 per annum (subject to change).

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NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to Capitalists for investment in buildings.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AND BUNGALOW at Foras, Duncan, Falkland and Khetwady Back Road, Mahim and Versova.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 104 of 1907.

Halimabai, widow, and others..... .. Paintiffs
vs.
Ismail Haji Ahmed and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective dates and times mentioned against each lot:—

Lot No. 1. On SATURDAY, the 16th day of January 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The bungalows will be put up for sale separately one after the other on the premises.

Two separate Bungalows, opposite the Grant Road Station, Up-Platform.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground together with the messuages, tentements, two Bungalows, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on Foras Road without the Fort in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts which, together with other pieces of land, is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 7,39,327, and 340, New Nos. 13476, 13541, 13847, and 13858 and New Survey No. 11194 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir Feetcoji Sethna, on or towards the West by the Foras Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Khurshedji Dhunjibhoy Rana and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of the said Haji Andual Sator Haji Talab, deceased, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E Nos. 2959, 2960, 2161 and Street Nos. 163, 170 (1).

LOT NO. 2. WEDNESDAY, 20th January 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Duncan Road, otherwise called Falkland Road Cross Lane or Kharwa Gully.

All that piece or parcel of land or Foras freehold ground situate and being at Duncan Road, now called Falkland Road Cross Lane, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Falkland Road Cross Lane on the West side thereof, containing by admeasurement 235 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 535, New No. 147, Old Survey No. 5 and New Survey No. 25541 and bounded on the East by the said Falkland Road Cross Lane, on the West formerly by the vacant land belonging to Hassonally Saheb and now by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Oosman and Haji Fatteh Mahomed Haji Oosman, on the North by the property formerly of Vithaldas Khurbhoy and now of Hora Dossabhoy Gulabhoy and on the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Dorabji and now of Hora Saltanally Abdoolally and which said dwellinghouse and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 20 and 22 and Ward Nos. 2246 and 2248.

Lot. No. 3. SATURDAY, 23rd January 1909, AT 5 p. m. (S. T.)

A three-storied large chawl with several shops and with an extensive stable for 442 buffaloes at Falkland Road, leading to the corner of the Grant Road.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold batty ground, containing by admeasurement 3,300 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being on the North side of Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164, New No. A-13673, Old Survey No. A. 2-8 and New Survey No. 1-5586 and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 168 and now under Ward Nos. 2266 (3), 2266 (2), 2266 (1), 2269 (1), 2267 (2), 2267 (3), 2268, 2269 (1), 69 (2), 2270 and 2270 (2), and Street Nos. 303A, 303, 250 to 301, 1, 18, 19, 2, 3, 3A, 4 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to one Ladiuck Khoji, on the South by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Bhanji Pandeo and on the West by the property of Elloobai, widow.

(Lot Nos. 4 and 5 will be put up together in one lot.)

Lot No. 4. WEDNESDAY, 27th January 1909 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A two-storied large chawl with several shops with a large stable for 220 buffaloes.

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164, now under No. 13673 with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 45 formerly and now in the occupation of Mooktibai and other tenants situate on the Northside of Khetwady Back Road in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by property lately belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoossain Ally Sha Cadree, now purchased by Haji Currim Haji Mahomed, on the West by the property of Elloobai, widow, on the North by property belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoossein Ally Sha Cadree and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

(Lot No. 5 will be put up together with lot No. 4 as stated above.)

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164-164 and New No. C 13676 and under Old Survey No. A88 and New Survey No. 1A-5525, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 48 A and now under No. 2100, Street No. 1 situate on the Northside of Khetwady Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Chimanlalji Maharaj, on the west by the property of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Usman and Haji Fatch Mahomed Haji Usman, on the North by the property of Sayed Ahmed bin Sayed Hussen Kadri and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

Lot No. 6. SATURDAY, 30th January, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 181 square yards and thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under G Ward No. 5072 and Street No. 490 situate on the western side of Lobar Chawl Street, near Mahim Custom Road, without the Fort and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East and South by the said Lobar Chawl Street, on or towards the west by a gully beyond which is the house of Soortee Bhundard, and on or towards the North by a passage of the cart beyond which is the house of Bhigia Nothoo.

Lot No. 7. SUNDAY, 31st January 1909, at

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE SAID ELECTION being a "CONTESTED ELECTION" I hereby published as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1.	Mr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L. M. and S.	Grant Road ...	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Damodar Govardhandas Sukadwala. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Vachha. Mr. Frank Harrison.	Mr. Ardesar Dadabhai Modi, L. M. & S. Mr. Ahmad Rahimtula Sayani, Bar-at-law. Mr. Dhanjibhai Bomanji Petit.
2.	Mr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L. M. and S.	27 Girgaum Road.	A Graduate in Medicine & Surgery of the Bombay University.	Mr. Navroji Jehangirji Gamadia. Mr. Bejanji Dadabhai Kapadia, L. M. & S.	Mr. Mervanji Mancherji Kama, B. A. Mr. Ismailji Ibrahim Karva.
3.	Mr. T. W. Birkett.....	Byculla Club.	Merchant	The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Proctor. Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act, I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus, on TUESDAY the 19th January, 1909, at 4 P. M. (Bombay Time).

Voting papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.

No person who is not a Justice of the Peace will be ADMITTED in the CORPORATION HALL, except the authorised Municipal employes.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th January, 1909.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shahristan 1,741 tons, Captain J. Hudson, will sail to-day for Manchester and Port Said (for orders) with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Agra 3,096 tons, Captain A. Buck will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. P. Steward, W. P. Barker, A. Rameo, J. P. D. Santos, B. Tricao, and J. R. DaCruz.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chanda 3,951 tons. Captain J. C. Tice, sailed yesterday for Antwerp &c. with a general cargo and Captain Macfodyen as a passenger.

THE German East Africa Line steamer President 2,086 tons Captain L. Muhlbaner arrived in harbour yesterday from Mikindani &c. with a general cargo and Miss Hickie, 14 second class and 332 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons Captain J. Le Fenvre arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 12.

Aynthia.....694 Curtis .....F F & Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Bahadur .....2936 Gubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Eeensen...W & A Graham & Co
Badauna .....2940 Owen .....K Nixon & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cint a .....1917 ...Kaselvurn.....M M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon, London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clavercsk...2440 Urquhart .....T Morrison & Co
Delta.....4780 Snow .....P & Co
Galavale.....244 Scoary.....Cory Brothers Co
Hydra.....830 Seaytebud.....F F Campbell & Co
Ino ; orva .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Ittrar.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
In hmere .....2426 Sceberge .....T Morrison & Co
Kilchalton.....2418 Higgins.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin....2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Madura ...1273 Dickvinson .....M M & Co
Nuddea...1944 Anfin .....M M & Co
Pa ia.....4198 Haughton.....London .....30-1-09 P & O S Co
President.....2086 Muhlbaner .....A Strandes
Queda .....944 Coope .....M M & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathavon 2830 ..... Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Singa.....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strothgarry...2840 Stanhope .....W & A Graham & Co
Vasigah ...2613 Rule .....T M & Co
Vavala.....2144 Fouvre.....M M & Co
Wearbeck 2446 Thompson.....T Jeewandas
Wearmouth.....2340 ...Catto.....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Shahristan	1741	Hudson	...	...	Manchester via Bristol 13-1 E Latham & Co
B Culna	3963	Maclachlan	...	A'werp	20-1 M M & Co
C & R Prome	2299	Mason	...	A'werp	26-1 K N & Co
D & E Clan Macdougall	2975	Twilling	...	Chittagong	16-1 F Mnir & Co
F Itaura	3363	Tucker	...	N F	16-1 M M & Co
G Mosht ri	1109	Gore	...	P Gulf	21-1 B & P S N Co
K Dido	3127	Bunton	...	Hull via Karachi	14-1-09 F Mnir & Co
M Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	...	Karachi	18-1 M M & Co
O Haidari	1563	Lorne	...	Jeddah	12-1-09 B & P S N Co
P Yebashi Maru	2992	...	Kobe	17-1	Kom N Y Kuisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	27-1 W & A Graham & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	15-1 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-1 Florio and R S N Co
4 Ischia	2481	Shanghai Belsits	17-1	P & R S N Co
5 Calthness	2222	Taylor	Rotterdam	23-1 W & A G & Co
6 Mostlake	1787	Batten		T Morrison & Co
7 Bohemia	2305	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-1 A L S N Co
8 City of Agra	3096	Buch	Liverpool	13-1 K Nixon & Co
9 Lindenfels	3525	Kenneweg	Karachi	15-1 W & A G & Co
12 Marmora	5239	Weston, London		16-1 P & O S N Co
15 Bardistan	2500	Davies	Hull	16-1 M M & Co
16 Clydesdale	2296	Manship	London	13-1-09 J M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	G Ports	14-1 B S N Co Ld
Mahana ii	547	Ahmed	Karachi	12-1 B S N Co Ld

I M W D D

Dwarka	759	Cubush	P Gulf	14-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Vadala s	Fenvre	Calcutta, Dec 28
	President s	Muhlbaner	Mikindani, Dec 23

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Naseri s	Lemiere	Persian Gulf, &c
	Chanda s	Tice	Antwerp, &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer City of Agra, Buck, for Liverpool &c.
" Shahristan, Hudson, for Manchester &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Fernie, for London.
" Vadala, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 60 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 39 bales wool, Ebjee Shewjee ; 31 bales wool, G Karmali ; 27 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 65 bales wool, A H Mahomed and Co ; 368 bales cotton fly waste, H E Bode and Sons ; 50 bales cotton fly C Heerji and Co ; 100 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 62 bales wool, N Goculdass.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 38 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola ; 62 cwts fishmaws, 70 cwts tortoise shell, R Dhunjee and Co ; 10 bales skins, B Esmail ; 16 bales carpets 104 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 18 bales hides, H A Oomer ; 47 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 2,500 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co : 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—55 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—12 bales carpets, Flaming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers : 1,000 cwts teelseed, 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bardistan s—46 cwts cottonseed, C Ranchordas ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, K Nixon and Co.

Dido s—3,900 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TORONTO.

Scindia s—1 bale Carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—4,500, cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 1,248 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—1,482 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bardistan s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—440 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co., 495 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, D B Lam and Co; 256 cwts tin chipping, Towner and Co; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, J Fachiri ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 1,320 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 275 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales hemp ; Purshotum and Co; 1,365 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 7 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 100 bales hemp, H Futchally and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clydesdale s—342 bales cotton, and 1,540 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 506 cwts myrabollams, A Vuzlal ; 116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 880 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Lindenfels s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 16 cwts guts Ad Meyer; 500 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 2,012 cwts castorseed, G Madhowji and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 60 bales cottonfly, S Bhimjee; 1,045 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR TRIESTE.

D Balduino s—3 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Bohemia s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Moritz and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—107 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—90 cwts castorseed C Boggiano and Co ; 109 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BOURGAS.

D Balduino s—14 bales twist B Gorio and Co ; 60 bales twist The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR VARNA.

D Balduino s—28 bales twist B Gorio and Co.

FOR TRIPOLI.

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Ischia s—100 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Yeboshi Maru s—600 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 139 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co : 200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons ; 300 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—350 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR YOKKOICHI.

Yeboshi Maru s—250 bales cotton, The M B Khisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Vatch Ghandy and Sons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Giacochtti tender their warmest thanks to their numerous friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in their heavy bereavement on the death of their son Gisleno.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SMALLEY—December 26, at the Alexandra Hotel, Dehra Dun, Miss Ida Smalley, Lady Manager of Clovelly, etc., Mussoorie.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.
Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,
I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.
Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.
Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.
Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

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Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Departure of H. E. the Governor on tour, private departure, by steamer, 6 p. m.
Indian Christian Association, C. M. S. Hall, Dhanji Street, 6-30 p. m.
Colaba Literary Society, lecture by the Rev. J. F. Edwards.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41'3m. p.m. ; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41'8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37'4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8'4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6'7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, January 14.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Ball, 9-30 p.m. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture before the University Senate, University Hall. 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 21m.

Friday, January 15.—Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 21m.

Saturday, January 16.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Y. M. C. A. Hall, Illustrated Concert, 9-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Levee at Karachi, 10 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m.

Sunday, January 17.—2nd Sunday after Epiphany, Bombay Hunt, Parla. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m.

Monday, January 18.—Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets 6h. 23m.

Tuesday, January 19.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Andheri Station. David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 24m.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Sardar of Malkapur and Nawabs of Cambay and Janjira have arrived in Bombay and put up in bungalows in Nepean-sea road, and Cumballa Hill and Mount Road respectively.

FIRE IN A HUT.—A fire broke out in a hut situated at Tank road, Parel, on Monday last. The hut belonged to one Sallubai, a Hindu woman who lived there with her relations. The damage is estimated at Rs. 150.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umfuli" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post office at 7-30 p.m., on the 15th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m., on the 16th idem.

DEATH OF AN INSANE PRISONER.—Mr. Lambert, the acting Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, held an inquest in the Common Jail, Omerkhari, touching the death of Motiram Jadowji, an insane prisoner. The deceased was charged with committing the murder of Balloo, a barber, on the 26th December last. The Police Surgeon having declared him a lunatic he was kept in the Jail until the final orders from Government were received. A verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

G. I. P. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Committee of the above, promise an entertainment of more than ordinary interest on Thursday evening expecting as they do a visit from the Managing Director of the G. I. P. Ry. Co. (Col. Firebrace R. E.) who is at present staying in Bombay. The grounds are being tastefully and brilliantly decorated and illuminated to an Oriental outline. The full Band of the G. I. P. Volunteers under Mr. Mallandaine's skilful baton will render a selected programme of popular music, whilst the proceedings are to be further enlightened by dances and by the pipers of the Royal Scots. After the Grand March at midnight prizes will be handed to those ladies and gentlemen appearing in the most original costumes. A special train has been arranged for in the early hours of the morning for the convenience of those returning to the city.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Mandla Road	T H Adams
Trio	Brandelmonte	Pacini
Song Cornet Solo	Good Night	Kucken
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
Valse	Rheign Sagen	Gung'l
Selection	Veronique	Messager
Serenade	The Warblers	J Perry

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Concert Party from the R. M. S. "Marmora" gave on Saturday the 9th instant, one of the best variety entertainments we remember during the past five years ; but when we understood that Mr. Leo Quick (Dan Leno in embryo) was the organiser, something out of the ordinary was expected. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. J. E. Hall who gave an exhibition of what is possible with a piano and a man who only knows one tune. He played it as a hymn in church, a polka and a waltz at a dance, and finished up with it as a funeral march. He covered the keys with a sheet and still played on. He stood upon his head while playing a difficult march, calling forth renewed applause from the appreciative audience. There was a cornet solo by Mr. W. Amor and a violin solo by Mr. E. Pallet both beautifully rendered. Everybody admired the way Mr. Pallet handled his violin, and we hope he will come this way again. Little Charlie Smith was again to the front with his fine full baritone voice. He sang "Angel of my dreams" and "Thora" and responded to well earned encore by singing the sailors' favourite 'Seagull." Mr. Keith Yates, a speciality dancer, came out in quite new colours this trip. He appeared as "The May Maiden" in pink and white costume ; sang a song in falsetto and danced a pretty step. He came on in the second half of the programme in his true colours, a perfect sailor dancing the "hornpipe." Mr. E. Hewson caused a good deal of merriment with a handkerchief and a two anna bit which would persist in falling on the floor instead of vanishing behind somebody's ear. The whole programme was excellent and very item a pleasure, the audience showing its appreciation in loud applause and also by contributing the sum of Rs. 44-9-0 to the funds of the Institute.

A NEW YEAR'S TREAT AT THE SEAMEN'S REST.—A correspondent writes:—On the 31st December, Capt. Young of the s. s. "Clan Maclean" gave a grand magic lantern lecture, entitled, "On the Rock," after which we had refreshments and were again entertained by an officer with a zemophone. Captain Young, and Captain Rodrick (of one of the new sand pumping boats, just a short time arrived from the Clyde for the Port Trust) spoke to the men concerning their lives during the year which was well nigh gone, and urged upon them taking with them into the new one so near at hand. The Superintendent, after a few brief remarks, led in prayer, and so with bowed heads, and we trust, bowed hearts, entered into the new year. Two midshipmen, and two tindals from the s. s. "Clan Maclean" had been hard at work for several days decorating the hall, and early on the first, finished their task. When the tables arrived the ladies set to work and soon had 87ft of table nicely decorated, and laden with all manner of good things for the New Year's dinner. At 7-30 p.m. the doors were opened and the men began to pour in. About 100 men sat down at the first sitting, in all, including the workers about 180. Mrs. Sloan's plum-puddings were thoroughly enjoyed by all. After all the tables had been cleared away and everybody nicely seated several of the men entertained us with singing, then Dr. Marrett introduced the strong man from Muscat, who kept everybody laughing for fully half an hour. Mr. Hawkins afterwards addressed the men and told them a story of a young lad who, very many years ago, had been befriended by sailors on board a ship, when his mother had died and he was left alone. That boy he continued is he who now speaks to you. In his closing he urged upon all present to seek Jesus the greatest friend, Captain Young followed with a real helpful word, and likewise urged on all present to accept Jesus, the best friend. He said, he had known and proved him such from his midship days, Doctor Marrett the soldiers' friend gave a heart searching address He declared that men live not only in thought, but deed and pressed home the importance of time. The Superintendent followed the Doctor saying some one has said "time past 'tis gone. Thou canst not it recall, Time future is not, and may never be, Time present is the only time for thee." One of Scotland's greatest-theologians, Dr. Chambers has said, "Live for something, do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue which the sands of time will never be able to destroy. Write your name by love and kindness in the hearts of the thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten.' The inquiry was then made, as to when the boat would arrive, as each one present had an interest in it just then from a side door on the platform, several officers caused it to sail in. It had no bow or stern, but consisted of the ship's hold, the part containing that in which all were interested. The cargo squad then got to work, throwing off the hatches, and in a few minutes had the derrick at work hoisting the "dilty bags," out of the hold. Each man present received a bag. Refreshments were served during the long interval between the dinner which ended about 9 p. m. and the time of breaking up, 1 a. m. Altogether Jack had a very happy time which lasted until Saturday evening, when Captain Young again entertained us with a magic lantern lecture entitled "The dying gipsy girl," a very touching story indeed. Thus ended what we trust shall long be remembered as a really pleasant time at the Seamen's Rest, by those who go down to the sea in great ships.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S measure for putting down disorder at public meetings is not likely suppress the interrupter altogether, remarks the "Daily Chronicle." It would be rather a pity if it did—if only because that would be the end of triumphant retorts from speakers. The most eloquent of these on record is probably that of the American orator Corwen, who was constantly interrupted when addressing a great meeting at Buffalo by a man who cried "Louder, louder!" The orator paused, and then said : "At the last day, when heaven and earth shall pass away like a scroll, when the Ancient of Days shall sit on His great white throne, thousands and tens of thousands of the heavenly host ranged on His right hand and on His left, when the archangel blows the trumpet that shall rend the tombs and wake the dead, some damned fool from Buffalo will be heard shouting, 'Louder, louder!'"

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THE HINDU CHRISTMAS.

TO-DAY the Hindus celebrate an important season festival, the first of a series of such festivals which include the Holi. This festival marks the entrance of the Sun in the course of his annual travel in the heavens into the sign of Capricornus, which corresponds in the Indian Zodiac to the sign of Makar, and thence this festival is called Makar Sankrat, the latter word meaning the point of time of the Sun's entrance into a sign. As a matter of fact the Sun has entered this sign already three weeks ago, according to our calculations. We have explained on the last occasion of this festival the reasons for this discrepancy, and so will not touch upon the subject here. On the present occasion we would rather point out the very interesting resemblance of this festival of the Hindus to our Christmas and also to other ancient festivals. The Sankrat celebrates the winter solstice and the renovation of nature which commences at this point in the career of the Sun. The height of winter and of its cold have been reached, and the Sun begins from this season to regain his former strength and grows warmer, and all nature feels this beneficent effect. This season was therefore naturally singled out for celebration by not only Hindus but inhabitants of other countries also. The ancient Romans and the Greeks had festivals on the occasion. In fact the Romans commenced their year, as we do now, in January at the time of the winter solstice with a festival which bears a close resemblance to the Hindu one of to-day.

The present Christmas is in its origin an ancient Pagan festival which occurred at this time of the year, and the early Church having seen how much the people of the northern parts of Europe were addicted to their festivals of Pagan days, even after their conversion to Christianity, very wisely decided to allow them, only giving them a Christian turn. The birth of Christ could not possibly have taken place at Christmas time, as it is the height of the rainy season in Judæa where He was born, and shepherds could hardly have been watching their flocks by night in the plains in that season. But the ancient Teutons and the Norsemen in their Pagan state celebrated the winter solstice by a feast which was continued when they became Christian and changed into one celebrating the birth of Christ. To-day's Hindu festival is devoted to the worship of the Sun especially ; and the ancient Saxons observed twelve days of this period and sacrificed to the Sun. The Celtic nations also, according to Mallet, the great antiquarian, "worshiped the Sun, celebrated his festival at the winter solstice, to testify their joy at his return to the northern sky. It was the greatest solemnity in their year." Many of the customs of those Pagan days still survive in the Christmas festival, For instance the Yule log which is such a great feature in Christmas celebration and is burnt on the eve of Christmas-day, was originally an emblem of the return of the Sun and the lengthening of the days which commences from this day. Hindus distribute to-day little balls or cakes made of "til" or white sesame and coarse sugar, and in the South of India rice cakes are much in demand to-day. An analogy to these cakes may be seen in the Yule dough or cakes of flour and water, and to the modern Christmas cakes. From those and other similar features, Professor Wilson, a very high authority in such matters, deduces the identification of the Sankrat of the Hindus with the Christmas of Europeans in their common origin relating to the worship of the Sun at the same season and on the same account. Christmas and Sankrat festivals are three weeks apart now, only on account of the peculiar astronomical reckoning of the Hindus who neglect the precession of the equinoxes in their calculations. Otherwise both should synchronise, and then they would more effectually proclaim their original identity.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A vacancy having occurred in the representation of the Justices of Peace on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, owing to the resignation of Mr. F. Harrison, yesterday was fixed for receiving nominations of candidates for the same. The following three nominations were received, and, it being a contested election, Tuesday the 19th instant was fixed for the election :—Mr. T. W. Birket, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Dr. D. B. Master.

THERE was an interval in the proceedings of the House of Commons on Dec. 19 between the passing of the Agricultural Holdings Bill for Scotland and the arrival of other measures from the Lords, and the Labour members made good use of it by "abolishing the House of Lords" by resolution. The speaker had no sooner left the chair than Mr. Will Crooks rose and said : I move that the House of Lords be abolished forthwith.—Mr. Will Thorn : I second that.—Mr. Crooks : Those who are of that opinion say "Aye."—All the Labour members present shouted "Aye."—Mr. Crooks: The ayes have it. (Laughter.)

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 12.

The disturbance which has given a moderate precipitation in hills and light rain in the South-East of the Punjab and North-West United Provinces, has caused dull drizzly weather as far East as Bihar. The chief amounts of precipitation at Simla, half an inch ; Chakrata, three ; Ludhiana and Ambala, quarter.

There has been a very rapid rise of the barometer in North-West India and a small fall in North-East India, indicating that the main depression has disappeared, but that a slight residual disturbance is still passing Eastwards. There are also some indications of disturbed weather in the North of the Peninsula.

As usual, after the passage of a depression during the winter, the temperature has fallen rapidly in North-West India. Mean temperature yesterday in Gujarat more than 10 degrees below normal and deficiencies greater than 5 degrees extend over the greater part of Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab.

Forecast.—The weather is likely to be dry over the whole Indian area, with a possible exception of a few light falls of rain in North-East India and the Central Provinces.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·18 inch of rain. Moderate cloud persists at that station but elsewhere skies have cleared. The moisture in the air is in excess in the south-east Punjab but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is generally lower than usual; night temperature is normal at Lahore, Ambala and Delhi but in defect at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen but both maximum and minimum remain higher than usual at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind but are generally lightly clouded elsewhere. The moistnre in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is low both during the day and at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over the whole division. Humidity has decreased and is now generally in defect. Temperature has again fallen and is considerably lower than usual at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half of the division but clear in the southern half. The moisture in the air is in defect in the extreme western districts but has increased and is now either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature has fallen and is now normal except for an excess at night at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally normal. Temperature has fallen, the maximum being now lower than usual over the whole area ; the minimum is in defect only in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally normal.

General Remarks.—Pressure has risen very rapidly in northern India and area of high pressure is shown over Sind and the Punjab. The cold wave has extended to the Konkan in the south and to Rajputana and West Central India in the east. Weather has been fine and is likely to continue so.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (11th)	58·1	43·1	...	2·54
Jask (11th)	69·3	53·3	...	0·74
Muskat (11th)	70·3	65·6	...	10·18
Multan	64·3	39·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	57·9	30·9	...	1·25
Lahore	62·9	33·2	...	0·31
Sirsa	65·3	36·1	...	0·00
Ambala	60·5	44·5	0·18	0·73
Delhi	71·7	49·2	...	0·24
Agra	71·5	50·0	...	0·96
Mainpuri	77·3	51·1	...	0·11
Jhansi	81·0	53·5	...	0·08
Cawnpore	78·9	52·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	74·6	54·0	...	0·08
Jacobabad	66·6	32·3	...	0·00
Karachi	67·0	45·5	...	0·00
Ajmer	64·9	42·2	...	0·33
Jaipur	68·2	36·1	...	0·27
Kotah	73·0	26·6	...	0,00
Bhuj	64·6	42·5	...	0,00
Dwarka	69·3	49·7	...	0·00
Veraval	70·7	52·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	70·4	35·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	74·0	40·5	...	0·00
Surat	74·6	47·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	75·1	46·7	...	0·00
Deesa	74·3	40·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	71·0	35·8	...	...
Indore	76·1	47·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	81·0	54·8	...	0·74
Sangor	78·1	51·9	...	0·32
Roshangabad	87·7	52·1	...	1·54
Khandwa	85·7	55·6	...	1·55
Akola	85·8	60·3	...	1·06
Amraoti	86·1	57·6	...	0·01
Nagpur	87·0	61·9	...	0·00
Chanda	88·2	57·6	...	0·00
Raipur	88·2	57·6	...	0·00
Bombay	76·3	61·3	...	0·20
Ratnagiri	81·3	62·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	81·0	67·7	...	0·00
Karwar	82·3	61·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	82·4	47·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	83·9	51·5	...	0·00
Poona	85·5	51·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	88·3	60·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	88·2	61·7	...	0·15
Belgaum	83·3	56·1	...	0·34

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

ARTILLERY REFORM.

THE "PIONEER":—In the December number of the Royal Artillery "Journal" Major K. K. Knapp, R.G.A., under the heading "A much-needed Reform in the Organisation of the Royal Artillery," pleads for the transfer of the Mountain artillery from the garrison to the field branch of the Royal Regiment. It is ten years, he says, since the branches of the artillery were separated with infinite advantage to the garrison artillery and no loss of power to the Field. As the wiser heads clearly saw through the sea of discussion, the separating of the dismounted branch, meant that the men who entered it did so to make it a career, and threw themselves into the interests and intricacies of its complicated equipment, and the naval study necessary to its correct understanding. The branch ceased to suffer from the hankering of those whose education had been in the field artillery to get back to their own branch, and companies of garrison artillery ceased to be half-way houses for birds of passage. But with the English love of half measures, for mere reasons of expediency, or what was deemed expediency the mountain artillery, a most mobile form of the arm, was alloted to the garrison branch The increase of the number of mountain batteries, and the gradual formation of horsed heavy batteries has reproduced to some extent the old state of things. Men who have spent years in mountain batteries are promoted to a complicated coast fortress, while the men who come from heavy batteries are almost as much at sea. Twenty-two Mountain batteries and a dozen or so of heavy batteries now discharge their subalterns, captains and majors to the coast and fortress companies in considerable numbers. The old reason, urges Major Knapp of giving the garrison artillery some sop in the form of a more active career with a portion of the field army, no longer holds water. The garrison artillery wants no sop. More pay, and many opportunities of attaining higher grades and well-paid scientific appointments, make the garrison artillery officer perfectly content with his lot, and fully wrapped up in the efficiency of his coast fortress and its armament. Like the Naval officer his opportunity of seeing war is for the most part confined to large wars which rarely arrive, but that does not make the career any less desirable than many of the other professions. From the point of view of the mountain artillery the present arrangement is anything but satisfactory. In the old days a man from the field artillery had but to wait a year or so to get back to that branch. Major Knapp says that the last three Majors posted to mountain batteries had to wait 8 1/2 years and the last Captain 7 1/2 years. This is a state of things that cannot conduce to the efficiency of a highly mobile arm that has to practice under the conditions of quick-firing field artillery, and clamber "to the horn of the morning." Nor again does it conduce to the efficiency of the garrison companies that men should be birds of passage for so many years. Major Knapp then goes on to the question of the rank and promotions of officers as likely to be affected should the mountain and heavy artillery be transfered to the field list. He considers that the present moment is as suitable as it is ever likely to be. There is, however, the difficulty that in addition to the immediate promotion that would be involved of a certain number of officers, there are not enough Lieutenant-Colonels of mountain and heavy artillery to outbalance the addition of so many batteries to the field list, and the field artillery promotion would be retarded. To add thirty batteries to a list demands the addition of some ten colonels, and these would not be forthcoming. Alterations of dates and seniorty are immensely hard to arrange. The separtion of the two branches entailed great loss of prospects in the way of promotion for the time being to the garrison artillery, and further alterations may entail fresh difficulties. There is no doubt however, that the weight of argument is fully on Major Knapp's side.

THE INDIAN PRINCES AND THE NEW REFORMS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—"It has long been felt that considerable advantage might be expected from any measure which, without impeding the free action of the Executive Government of India in the general conduct of affairs, would in some degree associate the great Ruling Chiefs and territorial magnates of British India with the Governor-General in the guardianship of common and Imperial interests." This sentence, which is taken from the circular letter addressed by the Viceroy in Council to the various subordinate administrations eighteen months ago, is the basis of the suggestion made in the same document for the creation of an advisory body chosen from these classes as representatives of interests hitherto omitted from the official scheme of Government. The idea met with some opposition in circles in which it was regarded as impracticable for a variety of reasons, and particularly amongst Congressmen, who seemed to consider it an unjustifiable usurpation of privileges which should be restricted to educated India. And this feeling found expression at the recent Madras Session, when one of the Bengali delegates, in criticising the much condemned Regulation of 1818, alluded to the Chiefs as spectacular entities in Indian pageants and as letter-writers to the "Times." This conception of the functional utilities of the Princes omits the important fact that they represent sixty millions of people whose interests claim a share of official attention, and also that their participation in Viceregal assemblages typifies their attachment to the Crown. As contributors to newspaper polemics they have not been conspicuous, the efforts of a few of them having been limited to warm contradictions of aspersions against their fidelity by some ill-informed essayists upon Indian affairs.

The Blue Books on the new reforms which are now available, reveal the various stages of the proposal to create an Advisory Council of Princes and its ultimate deletion from the general scheme pending further deliberations in India. It should be remembered that the design is neither novel nor recent. as some of the earlier Victorian Viceroys were impressed with the desirability of enlisting the services of the feudal rulers in the cause of the Empire, bu, the idea did not assume a difinite form until Lord Lytton propounded his scheme for a Privy Council as an adjunct to the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India. The fate of that proposal is well known, as the opposition it evoked in Indian official circles as well as at Home resulted in a colourless compromise, under which a specified number of Chiefs were given the designation of "Councillors of the Empress," but were never summoned to deliberate upon affairs of State. In his recent despatch on the reforms, Lord Morley alludes to this abortive attempt as an experiment which yielded no successfull results. Even in the attenuated form in which the scheme was returned to him, the Viceroy of the latter half of the seventies, whose perseverance was rarely discouraged, would probably have attempted to give effect to the innovation, had not the Afghan War intervened and claimed most of his attention until he resigned three years later. It is interesting, however, to remember that until disagreements concerning the policy of this war interrupted their friendship, Lord Lytton and the Mr. John Morley of those days were close correspondents, and it is not unlikely that their frequent exchange of letters first aroused our present Secretary of State's interest in the complexities of Indian Government.

As we were informed before the reform Blue Books appeared, the Government of India had abandoned the idea of associating members of the landed aristocracy with the proposed Council, because it had been ascertained that the ruling Chiefs would only sit with their peers. The correspondence also discloses the evolution of other objections, such as the expeaditure to be insurred by both the Government and the subordinate rulers, some of whom, we are told, "dislike the idea of collective consultation, hint at difficulties of precedence among themselves, and evidently consider free discussion to be only possible among equals, and that occasional absences from their own States would cause inconvenience and interruption of their regular administrative work." The Secretary of State, whose predilections are not apparently favourable to the scheme, considers "the practica difficulties in the way of such a Council assembling under satisfactory conditions to be considerable expense, precedence, housing for instance, even if there were no others. Yet, if not definitely constituted with a view to assembly, it could possess little or no reality." If the Government of India had taken more time to elaborate their suggestions many of these difficulties might have been foreseen and obviated, but as the idea was a component clause in the larger scheme for general reforms it could not be withheld for further consideration. As a consequence of the adverse reasoning now elicited, the Viceroy recommends that he should exercise the statutory right of selecting his own advisers, as under this condition it would be possible to form a Council of Chiefs "who would hold office during his pleasure and which he could could consult, collectively or individually, at his discretion." This is a compromise which would solve most of the difficulties advanced against the original scheme, and as to the utility of such a Council the Viceroy is convinced that "questions will arise from time to time, the disposal of which will be materially facilitated by its deliberations." The extent of such consultations would depend upon the King-Emperor's representative, who would be at liberty to invoke the aid of the Princes whenever it is considered desirable to submit questions for their consideration. Subject to these conditions, it is now proposed to convene a meeting "in the first instance for the purpose of inaugurating the Council, and of giving opportunity for an informal interchange of views, and then conducting the business by means of correspondence, unless some occasion should render it desirable to call together the entire body."

This is a brief outline of the modified scheme from Imperial Advisory Council, and provided it is given impartial opportunities of proving its utility there seems to be no reason why it should not become a valuable adjunct of our general administration. In according his approval to the proposition as it now stands, the Secretary of State writes, "I do not wish to express dissent at this stage, and if after consultation with the leading Chiefs you are able to devise a scheme which is at once acceptable to them and workable in practice, I am not inclined to place any obstacle in the way of a full and fair trial." It may be assumed that fortified by this somewhat coy approbation of Lord Morley, the Viceroy, who is evidently impressed with the value derivable from this auxiliary to the official hierarchy, will now take steps to obtain the concurrence of the feudatories to the amended scheme for their co-operation in Imperial concerns. At present their assistance is limited to the provision of troops, at considerable expense to themselves, as aids in the military protection of the Empire, and their exclusion from all other spheres of influence is resented as a reproach to a fidelity that has been conspicuously apparent during the recent schism directed against British rule. And as the new reforms have been universally acclaimed as heralds of concord between the Government and their subjects, it is but right that the subordinate rulers should share in the general distribution of concessions by being associated with the administration, and their aspirations in this direction will be met by their recognition as State Councillors under the conditions which the Viceroy will formulate for their acceptance.

POLITICS AND SOCIAL LIFE.

THE "STATESMAN":—In every country those who are immersed in political affairs are apt to ignore the need for social reform, and though an Indian Social Conference is held annually in connection with the National Congress, it is to be feared that Indian political enthusiasts do not always realise how much the advancement of their country, even in political life, depends on social progress and reform. Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair did well, therefore, to give prominence, in his address to the Social Conference at Madras recently, to the relationship inevitably subsisting between political institutions and social factors. The learned Judge held that it is idle to hope for self-government so long as the social life of the people is based on principles that are essentially anti-democratic—in other words on caste. Genuine democratic institutions are obviously impossible for people who are not democratic in the ordinary affairs of their daily lives; and from this position we can see no loophole of escape. Political assemblies in the West are governed by the assumption of a community of interests and an equality of rights. The votes of unskilled labourers in England or America count for as much as those of professional men, and in the House of Commons the representatives of the lowest and most ignorant classes sit side by side with the sons of the aristocracy, In India there has been as yet no approach to this freedom of intercourse. Nor can much progress be achieved in this direction until caste is abolished, and replaced as Mr. Justice Nair puts it, by class divisions based on personal fitness. We are far from denying the merits of the caste system. That it has a disciplinary value none will dispute; while if it did not serve a useful purpose it could not have endured so long. All that we are concerned to point out, is that caste, and, it may be added, religious differences of an acute character, are inconsistent with a democratic form of government. Mr. Justice Nair, in common with many others who are interested in social reform, goes much further in emphasising the necessity of social regeneration as the foundation of a healthy political system. "So long as we are not prepared," he says, "to put our ideals into action by abolishing early marriages by permitting widow marriage, by imparting educations to females with the same ardour as to males, by discarding caste and substituting class division based on personal fitness, by reuniting the so-called racial but really territorial, communities of India.—the self-reliant nationalisation of which we now hear so much can only be a mischievous 'dream.'" As to the general soundness of this view there can be no question. We have only to look to the Republics of South America to see that an advanced type of government has no talismanic effect upon an electorate which is ignorant or otherwise unfit for self-government. It is doubtless true that a democracy can attain to a tolerable efficiency even though the people be addicted to many serious vices. The British working classes are far from being exemplary. One of their own number—Mr. John Burns—has told them plainly that much of their poverty and suffering is due to drink, to thriftlessness, and to a neglect of common sense hygiene. To the extent that these defects prevail, the British working class electors fail in their duty as citizens. In India, in the same way, it is difficult to see how any progress in self-government can be achieved so long as the education of women is neglected, child marriage is retained, and widows are subjected to cruel and irrational disabilities. Once do away with these social anachronisms and the whole tone and system of society will rapidly improve. For there is no magic in political institutions, and unless social emancipation goes hand in hand with political reform, genuine progress is impossible. It is to be hoped, then, that the warning uttered by Mr. Justice Nair, will not pass unheeded. The successes of political agitation may seem more tangible, as they are certainly more easily won, than those of the slow process of social regeneration. But it is a truism that the greatness of a nation is measured by the character of its people, and by the closeness with which their social habits and usages conform to the standards of the highest types of the human race. If, in India a tithe of the ability and energy devoted to politics were consecrated to the task of social reconstruction, involving as it would the abandonment of old usages which have long outlived their utility and now merely cumber the ground and hamper the growth of national life, the result would be great and lasting gain.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—The name of our once popular and learned ex-Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, is once again brought forward as likely to succeed Sir Frances Maclean when he retires next spring from the high office of the Chief Justice of Bengal. However much Sir L. Jenkins' translation from India Office to Calcutta might be looked upon by whole of India with satisfaction and genuine delight there are many people here out in India who would wish to see Sir Lawrence where he is. As a member of the Council of the Secretary of State of India, Sir Lawrence Jenkins surely should be of far greater use and assistance to the whole of India than may be expected to be the case if he were transferred to the High Court of Bengal to be at the head of the judiciary of the Province. A man of the type and high character of Sir Lawrence Jenkins at the side of a great Minister and Statesman as Lord Morley at the India Office with his great knowledge of this country cannot but be of immense service to the true interests of India, especially at a time when details of important administrative and other changes in the system of Government will shortly engage the consideration of Government. The withdrawal at any time of a man of his calibre from the counsels of the Secretary of State for India would be far from blessing, however advantageous his appointment may otherwise appear as the Chief Justice of Bengal.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The "Parsi":—In introducing the Municipal Budget at the last Bombay Corporation meeting Mr. Muncuohundas Ramji congratulated the city fathers on the elasticity of their revenue. There is always a large reserve of taxing power held in reserve on which this year's increase trenches but slightly. But it should always be remembered that a very considerable fraction of the revenue depends upon rent values. At present it is hardly too much to say that the greater part of the city's prosperity flows into the pockets of landlords. A great financial or commercial crisis might suddenly deprive the citizens of the ability to pay the enormous rents now demanded, and with a slump in rents there would be a slump in taxation also. The elasticity would suddenly snap. Such lugubrious prognostications may not be justified by any present indications, but those who handle the city's revenues should bear in mind that a part of their elasticity is already taken up by present inflation.

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH'S LECTURES.

The "Gujerati":—Prof. Lees-Smith's formal lectures at the Byramji Jijibhoy Institute and the speeches that he delivered at the Madras Industrial Conference and the Rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have brought into prominence the subject of Commercial Education. He is a clear-headed the thinker with the modesty born of true knowledge, and although a stranger to his country, he has been doing his best to study Indian questions for the purposes of his lectures. His lecture on co-operative banks was specially instructive and demonstrated the truth of the proposition he had formulated in a previous lecture that the character of the political institutions and of the men who are associated with them in any country is largely influenced by the character of its industrial and commercial organisations. It further showed how the solution of an important economic problem relating to the ryot's indebtedness depended upon the success and spread of co-operative agricultural banks in this country. Co-operative banks supplied a model in local self-government and an excellent training ground for learning lessons in self-help and self-reliance in each Taluka and in each village. Prof. Lees-Smith is of opinion that the ryot in India is no more in debt than is the peasant proprietor of Germany, France or other European countries. In Europeans countries 80 per cent. of the land out of the total area was mortgaged, whilst nearly 66 per cent. of the ryots of this country were in debt. The question is a very instructive one demanding a fuller investigation and the collection of fuller data for arriving at a correct estimate. This requires a mind trained in the collection and examination of economic facts and figures. The usefulness and importance of this line of inquiry affords one more proof of the necessity and importance of commercial education on a comprehensive and scientific basis.

DOWNFALL OF THE EXTREMISTS.

The "Muslim Herald":—The Extremists have overreached themselves. Baffled by the admirably precautionary measures of Government, ostracized by the Moderates, estranged from the thoughtful and respectable section of the Indian community, they have now no other recourse save to take refuge in discomfiture and ignominy. Yet their tongues are lolling as actively as ever. But we have now got habituated to their frantic ravings and senseless clamours. Even the bomb has ceased to be a terror for us. For with resort to that desperate shift, they have reached the end of their tether. Till some ingenious demagogue invents something equally disgraceful and cowardly we may rest at peace. There is, indeed, some tinge of pathos in the sudden fall of the Extremists. Having in their own estimation exalted themselves to what they thought an impregnable position, they have been most disgracefully dislodged from their fastnesses. It will be good alike for the country and for them if they now understand the situation and abandon their wild projects. Otherwise a worse fate might befall them. Though we cannot quite countersign the creed of the Moderates, it is but fair to admit that their discreet proceedings do now and then help Government in gauging the needs of the people. Yet even the demands of this body have been forestalled by Lord Morley. The despatch issued by the Secretary of State for India is a landmark in the political history alike of England and of India. Whilst meeting the wishes of the people Lord Morley has not sacrificed the interests of Government. He gives liberally yet with that parental concern and foresight which prompt the father or mother not to overfeed their child.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The "Indu Prakash":—An important and unique event for this city will take place during the coming cold weather in the shape of a meeting of medical men which is arranged to be held in February. This Congress will be held for the purpose of discussing the most recent advances which have been made on the subject of tropical diseases, and will be attended not only by physicians of Indian experience but by the leading scientists of the day and especially by those who have worked in this subject in other parts of the tropical world. With the Congress there will be associated an Exhibition of medical, surgical and sanitary appliances, building materials, foods, drugs, and toilet requisits, pathological specimens, microscopical and lantern slide demonstrations and other matters connected with the study, treatment and prevention of disease. The session of the Congress will last for four days and afterwards the Exhibition popularised by the addition of entertainments likely to be of interest to the general public will be thrown open to all for the space of three or four-weeks. His Excellency the Governor, with characteristic interest in all that pertains to the amelioration of suffering among the masses, himself took the initiative some months ago in calling together for consultation on the subject the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the P. M. O. Bombay, Brigade, and a small number of representative medical men. These formed the nucleus of a large central committee, and we have now as the result of their deliberations a very attractive programme, and arrangements for a scientific meeting which promises to be an unqualified success.

RETIREMENT OF DR. F. G. SELBY.

The "Parsi":—On Wednesday the Bombay Graduates' Association bade farewell to Dr. Selby in the University Hall. In the absence of Sir Pherozsha Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar gave the farewell address. He spoke of the common complaint against the Indian climate, declaring that Dr. Selby had throughout his career afforded ample proof that it is not incompatible with hard work or, judging from his hearty appearance on the eve of his retirement, with good health. He spoke almost bluntly on one trait in Dr. Selby's character—his reputation for obstinacy. This, he said, all who knew their guest well understood to be the consistent refusal to sacrifice principle on any occasion, and at the risk of seeming to depreciate his own countrymen, he said it was a trait they needed to copy. It is worth noting, because this characteristic lost Dr. Selby no friends while it gained him much respect. Without such set purpose as his rule in life he could never have achieved the success he did. Dr. Selby's reply was a graceful acknowledgment of the compliments paid him and a generous giving of the praise to others. Though Dr. Selby disclaimed the sentiment which regards India as the "Land of Regrets," his departure leaves a lasting regret that so good a friend of Indian youth should have come to the end of his official career and departed from among us.

The "Gujerati":—By the departure of the Hon. Dr. Selby from India this presidency loses the services of an eminent educationist whose moral influence was felt far and wide and whose absolute devotion to his college and to the teaching of the rising generation coupled with his breadth of mind and generosity of heart won him a position in the eyes of his peoples and the public generally that can only be described as next to the one occupied by Dr. Wordsworth twenty years ago. Both were great scholars endowed with a keen sense of responsibility of the almost sacred work they were called upon to do and with a loftiness of character all their own. The problem of higher education in this country can not be successfully solved in the long run by means of Government resolutions on discipline and the frequent revision of the courses of study, or by every now and then ridiculing or discrediting young Indians because of their faults and weaknesses which are common all the world over, and we must say Dr. Selby was very largely successful in helping its solution in his own time. His enthusiasm for his work, his loving solicitude for his pupils and his own great and shining example as a diligent student and large-hearted and fairminded Englishman of high character contributed to the moral influence he invariably exercised over those with whom he came in contact. One can well understand how a man of his sincerity and breadth of mind could never persuade himself to indulge in the hypocritical cant that India, where so many Europeans make their great careers with profit to themselves and to the country or amass fortunes, is a land of regrets. He loved the people and his surroundings and his work, and the people loved him in their turn in recognition of the high qualities of his head and heart, and it is not surprising that at the entertainments given in his honour by the Bombay Graduates' Association and elsewhere the parting on both sides was accompanied with a genuine feeling of regret. We must not omit to mention here that Mrs. Selby was no less cordial than her husband in her relations with Indian ladies. We wish them a happy return to their native land and a long and prosperous life.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND MAHOMEDAN LEADERS.

The "Indian Spectator":—There are more onerous and hence truly honourable, ways of being associated with Government than that of speaking in the Legislative Councils as "hon. members." One such was indicated by His Excellency the Governor when on Tuesday last he addressed an assembly of leading Muhammadans of Bombay and invited their co-operation with the Commissioner of Police in preventing a possible recurrence of the Muharram riots of last year. If the statesman who wins popularity by making concessions is deserving of praise, he who utilises popularity successfully in inducing popular leaders to share responsible and risky duties with Government is deserving of admiration. Some Muhammadans have not been quite pleased with Sir George Clarke's Government, because it has pronounced itself against communal electorates in Municipalities. True honour and confidence are bestowed by an invitation to share responsibilities, and His Excellency could not have paid a higher compliment to the goodsense, the loyalty, and the personal influence of the local leaders of the Muhammadan community than by the action taken by him on Tuesday. The Committee elected by the community through its leading men who responded to His Excellency's invitation, will have to advise the Commissioner of Police on the arrangements to be made for preserving the peace, on the one hand, and, on the other, to bring their personal influence to bear on their co-religionists, so that they may properly understand the action of the authorities. The man of science is said to utilise the forces of Nature for his purposes, instead of running counter to them. It is perhaps an application of science to administration to utilise communal forces for achieving the objects of Government, instead of relying on repression and retribution.

The "Rast Goftar":—At His Excellency's proposal, the Conference appointed among themselves an influential committee representing all sections and denominations of Mahomedans in Bombay. Its members take upon themselves the grave responsibility of exercising personal effort to explain in advance the reasons for action which may be subsequently taken at their initiative, and to present themselves in their respective sphere of influence or at such stations on the route as the Police may request them to take during the procession to maintain order. The members, who have agreed to serve on the committee, realize the responsibilities of their self-imposed task, and the public spirit which underlies that decision cannot be too highly applauded. The presence on the spot of men who stand high in the confidence of their respective followings would relieve the Police of a good deal of its anxiety. It would be presumptuous for us to propose measures to a committee so thoroughly representative and influential as of the twenty-six members who met under the chairmanship of Mr. Du Boulay, but we would venture to make one suggestion that the carrying of sticks and bludgeons should be strictly prohibited, and the licensed Tolliwallas held responsible for the execution of the Commissioner's order to that effect. The expediency of regulating the course of the procession so as to avoid on the way temples and mosques of hostile factions must have already engaged the attention of the Committee and the police.

The "Indu Prakash":—It is surely a good sign of the times which augurs well for the future that from various considerations the Government and the Local authorities have begun to recognize the value and to feel the necessity of co-operation with popular leaders at least on important occasions. It need not be said that such a step is welcome and will be found to facilitate the work of the Executive if judiciously followed. Admission of important and influential leaders of the people into the confidence of Government will go a long way in preventing many a misguided act which owed its origin to baseless rumour which, through a misunderstanding of the motives of Government got currency among an ignorant and uninformed populace. It cannot be said that these false rumours were always spread by designing persons with sinister motives. In many cases, they were unfortunately due to the studied reluctance or refusal of the authorities to repose confidence in the recognised representatives of the people; many a disaster in the past in our opinion would have been avoided or at least its evil results considerably mitigated, if a previous consultation with the real leaders of the people was taken by the responsible Government officers concerned. But in this case as in others it is better to hail the promising present than to deplore the lamentable past. The welcome departure, which the sympathetic and politic Ruler of this province, made from the settled practice in consulting a number of influential representatives of the different factions in the local Mahomedan community on Tuesday last at the the Secretariat, is from this point of view, one on which the Government as well as the people can be congratulated upon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th January.

675—Detail for the week ending 16th instant:—

To-day Wednesday, 13th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Thursday, 14th inst—"L", Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

676.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

677.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February next, and only those members who have fired their course of musketry are eligible to compete.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th January.

525.—D. R. F. CLASS.

A Depression Range Finding course will commence on Wednesday the 13th instant. Any member wishing to attend the course will parade at the B.V.A. Club at 7 p. m.

526.—CORPS PARADE.

The Corps will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 16th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

527.—DRESS.

Members who have returned their caps to Head-Quarters for alteration are notified that the caps are now ready for re-issue, having been altered; those who have not yet sent in their caps for alteration, are requested to do so as soon as possible.

529.—RANGE.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class firing on Sunday next the 17th instant. The Officer Commanding hopes that as many members as possible will avail themselves of this opportunity to fire the class.

Trains leave as follows:—
Colaba 6-5 a.m. 7-30 a.m.
Church Gate Station 6-10 a.m. 7-35 a.m.
Grant Road 6-21 a.m.

E. P. OUDLIP, Lieut B. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition of the 10th instant.

WINNERS OF SPOONS.

300 yards.

Sapper Roblow 29 + 3 = 32
S. Maber 29 + 3 = 32
Bombr Geldart 27 + 3 = 30

500 yards.

Bombr Barker 34 + 4 = 38
Sergt Vean 32 + 4 = 36
Bombr Geldart 32 + 2 = 34

A. W. BARKER, Bombr. Hon. Sec.
B. V. A. Rifle Association.

A THIN, timid little man, entered the witness-box at Willesden, and, with shaking voice, told the magistrate a pathetic story. His wife, he said, had starved and ill-treated him for some time past, and now she had turned him out of the house. He tried to get back, but she would not let him, and he had to go into the workhouse. The applicant, who by this time was shaking with sobs, asked the magistrate if his wife could legally turn him out. Whom does the house belong to?—My wife, sir.—And who feeds you?—My wife, sir.—She is your benefactress?—I don't know what you would call her, sir, but yesterday she took hold of me and threw me out of the house.—You must go to the High Court.—Applicant (sorrowfully): And in the meantime I'm left destitute.

HOW TO GET WELL.

If there is not a motion of the bowels once or twice a day, you will soon grow heavy, drowsy and dull; the head will throb and ache, there will be an unpleasant taste in the mouth, the tongue will be coated, and the sight spotty or blurred; there will be flatulency and an uncomfortable feeling of fulness in the stomach; or you may suffer from Biliousness, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Anæmia, Piles, Skin Eruptions, Sleeplessness, Distress after Food, Indigestion, Pains beneath the Shoulders, Stomach Pains, Difficulty in Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Jaundice.

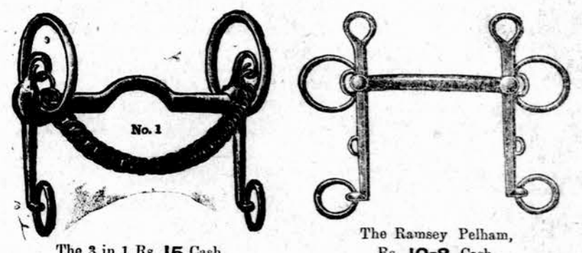
If a day should pass without a bowel movement, be sure to take a Doan's Dinner Pill before retiring for the night, then in the morning there will be a natural motion, and you will feel much brighter and better.

Mrs. A. Wilson, Weeland Cottages, Bondgate, Pontefract, England, says:—"Ever since I can remember I have been troubled with biliousness. At one time I dared not eat anything during the evening, or it would keep me awake all night. Often on retiring I have been forced to walk about the bedroom, being unable to get any sleep. I was terribly restless, and not infrequently had nightmare.

"I am glad to say that your Doan's Dinner Pills made a great change in me. I have improved wonderfully since I began with them, and I am now able to eat as hearty a supper as I can wish, provided, I take one of the pills before going to bed. I sleep well and am not troubled with the terrible biliousness. I regard Doan's Dinner Pills as splendid—worth their weight in gold."

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at As. 4, 8 and 12, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

POPULAR RIDING BITS
IN GENUINE NEVER RUST METAL.



The 3 in 1 Rs. 15 Cash.

The Ramsey Pelham, Rs. 10-8 Cash.

IMPROVED EGG BUTT RING SNAFFLE PREVENTS LIP NIPPING.

Rs. 6-8 each.

ALL BITS GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY ENGLISH MAKE AND TESTED.

Rs. 6-8 each.

McALPIN & HUGGETT, BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

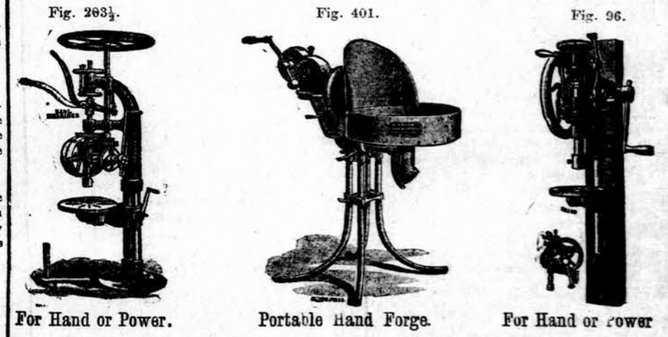
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichéry*.

THE "FAMOUS" CHAMPION GOODS.
Hand and Power Drilling Machines.
PORTABLE HAND FORGES.

Fig. 203½. Fig. 401. Fig. 96.



For Hand or Power. Portable Hand Forge. For Hand or Power

Figure 401 Portable Forge can be had in three Sizes 18", 22" and 24" Hearths.

Figures 203½ and 96 we keep in Stock, with many other styles, larger and smaller, for both hand and power.

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A MESSAGE FROM MARS.
TO MOTORISTS:—
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Ring out the false, ring in the true."
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday heard several short causes.

In the suit brought by Sarafali Mahomedali, a hardware merchant, against Ibrahim Nooroodin and Co., the plaintiff prayed for a decree for Rs. 25,000 with interest and costs. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co. appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. Mr. Lang said that the suit was brought on two promissory notes. Plaintiff had advanced to the defendants Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000 on two different occasions, on account of which the defendants had paid Rs 10,000. He now claimed a decree for the balance of Rs. 25,000, with interest at 9 per cent. and costs. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff with interest and costs.

In the suit brought by the Bank of Bombay against Rao Bahadur Seth Subhagmull Dhuda and two others and N. Cursetji and Co., pearl merchants, the Bank prayed for a decree for Rs. 2,50,000 due on a promissory note. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Bank. There was no appearance for the defendants. The Bank had advanced the amount claimed, on a demand promissory note at 1 per cent. above the Bank's rate of interest. As a security for the repayment of the loan, the first three defendants had endorsed to the Bank a promissory note passed to them by the fourth defendant, who had deposited a parcel of pearls as security for the loan. Subsequently a sum of Rs. 20,000 had been paid to the Bank on account. The accounts being made up, and interest calculated thereon, a sum of Rs. 1,43,003 was found due by the fourth defendant. Plaintiffs prayed for a decree for that amount, with further interest at 6 per cent. from the fourth defendant from the date of the filing of the suit, and for liberty to sell the pearls in such lots and at such time as the Bank deemed convenient, and to apply the sale proceeds in payment of the debt. Plaintiffs also asked for a decree for the full amount of the promissory note for Rs. 2,50,000 with interest and costs against the first three defendants, holding the surplus for the benefit of the fourth defendant. His Lordship passed a decree as prayed for against all the defendants.

In a suit brought by Deokarandas Beharilal against Harkissondas Dwarkadas, the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for the balance of monies paid by them on hundis. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchorads, appeared for the plaintiffs. Counsel said that the plaintiffs had paid in Bombay monies on certain hundis drawn by the defendants at Bikaneer, and there was now due to them a sum of Rs. 3,844. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

In a suit brought by Keshavji Devkaran, the firm of that name claimed to recover from Joharmull Harakhchand a balance due on an adjusted account. Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs and said that his clients acted as the defendant's commission agents. The accounts were adjusted when the defendant was in Bombay, and a sum of Rs. 2,333 was found due from him. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,333, with interest and costs.

SUITS BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Yesterday in the Appeal Court on the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal in two summary suits brought by the Bank of Bombay against the firm of Rughnathji Tarachund. Mr. Justice Heaton had given decrees in both suits in favour of the Bank; and the firm of Rughnathji Tarachund had appealed from those decrees. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. F. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the appellant-defendants. Mr. Lowndes, with the Hon. the Advocate General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the respondent-plaintiffs, the Bank.

The suits were on two promissory notes for Rs. 25,000 each, drawn on 13th November 1907, by Narotamdas Gordhandas at the instance of Hirabhoy Ghelabhoy, a jeweller, now deceased, who had endorsed them in favour of the Bank; but they were on presentation for payment dishonoured by the firm. The defendants in the original summary suits were (1) the firm of Rughnathji Tarachand and (2) the heirs of Hirabhoy. On these two hundis, which were payable respectively at 60 and 63 days after sight, Hirabhoy had obtained moneys from the Bank. The first defendant obtained leave to defend and plead that Narotam had no authority to sign the notes with the name of the firm of Rugnathji, and he did not sign them for the firm. At Hirabhoy's entreaty Narotam had signed them although he had, as a matter of fact, received no consideration for them and did not know that he was incurring liability thereby. The hundis in question were obtained by fraud from Narotam. Mr. Justice Heaton held that the firm of Rughnathji Tarachand belonged to a Hindu family, of which Narotamdas was an adult member and he had signed the two notes in question for the firm.

Decree was entered in both suits by Mr. Justice Heaton in favour of the Bank, for principal, interest and costs against the defendants; but against Hirabhoy's representatives they were declared to be operative in so far only as the extent of the funds of Hirabhoy in their hands allowed.

Against this decision, the firm of Rughnathji appealed. Their Lordships, at the close of the arguments, reserved judgment.

APPEAL IN A SUIT AGAINST THE BARODA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Appeal Court on the Original Side of the High Court, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, have disposed of the appeal filed by Ali Mia Mahomedbhoy Manswri, plaintiff and appellant, in a suit against the Baroda Railway Company, from a decision given by Mr. Justice Macleod on the 27th February last.

Plaintiff had sued the Company for Rs3,451, and for the deposit made of Government paper of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000. The plaintiff made these claims in his capacity of sole surviving partner of the firm of Abdul Kadar Ali Mia. The Railway Company's defence was that one Abdul Kadar Banu Mia, who was known to them by the name of "Abdul Kadar" only, was their contractor for the supply of cotton waste since 1902. In October 1905 he tendered, for the supply of cotton waste and of miscellaneous articles, in the first person, singular. Had he done it in the plural the Company's Chief Storekeeper would have insisted on his filling up the required forms with fuller particulars regarding his other partners.

Mr Justice Macleod found, on the evidence, that the plaintiff was a dormant partner of Abdul Kader in the contract for the year 1906. The security in Government paper was held by the Company for the deceased Abdul Kadar alone, as long as the defendants were not aware of his partnership with the plaintiff Ali Mia. The Rs. 3,451 were due by the Company to Abdul Kadar. They were payable to his representatives, jointly with the plaintiff, when recognised by the Company. The suit was dismissed with costs. No order for the payment of the amount was made, as the representatives of Abdul Kadar were not parties to the suit.

Against this decision the plaintiff appealed. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for him; the Hon. the Advocate General, with Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Railway Company, who were the defendant-respondents.

Their Lordships confirmed Mr. Justice Macleod's order, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

Amended Agriculturists' Act.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard, in Second Appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant sued Rama Turkaram, the original defendant and respondent, for possession of certain property. Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the appellant, and Mr. J. R. Gharpure represented the respondent. The action was instituted by the plaintiff to recover possession of the plaint lands under a sale deed. The defendant contended that the land was not sold but only mortgaged to plaintiff, that the ostensible sale-deed was really a mortgage, and the consideration was not cash but only a past balance and that he was willing to pay by instalments what may be found due to plaintiff on taking accounts.

The suit was originally tried by the Subordinate Judge of Karmala, who gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff. In appeal the First Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur amended the decree of the lower Court by setting aside so much of it as directed payment by instalments. Against this decree an appeal was made to the High Court, and their Lordships observed that since this suit was filed the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, which applies to this transaction, has been amended by the introduction of Section 10 A, which provides that whenever it is alleged, at any stage of any suit to which an agriculturist is a party, that any transaction in issue entered into by such agriculturist was a transaction of such a nature that the rights and liabilites of parties thereunder are triable wholly, the Court shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 92 of the Indian Evidence Act, have power to enquire into and determine the real nature of the transaction and decide such suit and shall be at liberty to admit evidence of any oral agreement or statement with a view to such determination and decision. It may be that the defendant was not entitled, at the time the evidence was adduced to give evidence that the transaction was really a mortgage and not a sale. Their Lordships said it was clear from the Section that defendant was entitled to raise that contention. In these circumstances, their Lordships held that the real nature of the transaction was the one which was decided to be by the lower Court. That being so, the appeal was dismissed with costs.

SUIT ON A MONEY BOND.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in Second Appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant Narayanan Ramachandra Abhyankar sued one K. Shripat Rao and two others, original defendants and respondents, to recover the sum of Rs. 429 due under a money bond. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. K. N. Koyaji. The action was instituted by the plaintiff as assignee of the bond from one Gopaldas Thackersey to recover the amount due thereunder. The defendants' contentions were that the assignment was a colorable document and plaintiff had no right to sue, that the bond was passed to enable the defendant to make recoveries of the Khoti village which was mortgaged to Gopaldas, and defendants could not make the recoveries and the consideration failed. They further contended that plaintiff was merely a benamidar for Gopaldas and that the assignment had been executed with the fraudulent intent of causing the Khoti to be sold in execution of a decree.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Rajapur, who awarded the plaintiff's claim. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and dismissed the plaintiff's suit. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that the assignment of money claims was regulated by the Transfer of Property Act, Section 138 (1) of which provides that the transfer of an actionable claim shall be effected only by the execution of an instrument in writing signed by the transferrer or his duly authorised agent, and shall be complete and effectual upon the execution of such instrument, and thereupon all the rights and remedies of the transferrer, whether by way of damages or otherwise, shall vest in the transferee. It is not necessary for the validity of a transfer that it should be executed for consideration. After reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships reversed the decree and remanded the suit to the Appellate Court for disposal upon the merits.

POLICE COURT.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged one Chhaganlal Maganlal with theft of clothes and a watch, of the collective value of Rs. 5, belonging to one Mansukh Premchand, residing in Kalbadevi Road. The accused, who had eight previous convictions, was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

In perishingly cold weather we left the Jackal Club at a quarter-past six yesterday morning to hack out to the meet at Irla, which is situated about midway between Parla and Andheri. Seldom indeed do we experience such bitterly cold weather, the thickest of English clothes being more than welcome. The coverts first to be drawn were those situated at the foot of Chuckla Hill, but they were found to be tenantless. The Chuckla Groves proved also uninhabited, and we accordingly pushed forward along the lane to the famous Mango Tope on the other side of the Andheri Road. Hounds spoke somewhat fitfully to a scent when first entering the tope. There is no doubt a jackal had been there sometime during the previous night, in fact it is extremely probable that more than one of them had been in this neighbourhood as the pack spit up into separate continents some hounds running in one direction and other hounds taking a different course. They did not however hold to either scent for a long distance, and after going along the lane on the South side of the wood, and passing Roberts' corner out into the open palm woods, the scent was lost. The various hunt officials then very cleverly collected all the straying hounds, but this duty was not performed without a good deal of difficulty. It was evident that only stale scents of jackals, which had left the wood a considerable time earlier, were to be found and the Master accordingly decided to move away to the covert, which lies close by where the Tulsi Water Pipe runs underneath the Andheri Road. The result of this decision was very satisfactory. Hounds at once owned to the scent of another jackal, and they did so this time in no half-hearted fashion. Taking a left-handed turn after leaving the wood, the pack piloted us over a pleasant stretch of rice fields to the same Mango Tope which we had visited earlier in the morning, and some time was spent in endeavouring to follow the line hounds took in the woods surrounding the many bungalows which of recent years have been erected in the neighbourhood of Pie Dog Lane. The presence of much barbed wire interfered seriously with the sport, and more than one poor horse showed signs of the terrible damage which this cruel means of fencing is responsible for. Thankfully leaving this barbed wire country behind us hounds ran for a considerable distance through the open wood lands beyond, eventually reaching the valley of Marole. Pushing their quarry forward across this valley, a number of blind ditches in which causing more than one rider a certain amount of consternation, we scaled the great hill on the summit of which are situated the famous dark looking caves. We follow hounds up this steep hill as best we can, and when reaching the top find that the hounds have vanquished yet another Jackal right inside the caves, where no doubt he thought had he found a safe haven of refuge. Nobody could describe yesterday as being a good scenting morning, yet the dogged determination with which the pack clung to the line of this jackal, whose twisting tactics rendered hunting still more difficult, was deserving of the utmost credit.

Hounds next meet at Santa Cruz on Thursday the 14th instant.

JACKAL.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, 16th January.

"A" Class Handicap.—Course No. 38, distance 10·16 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

"B" Class Handicap.—Course No. 39 distance 7·85 miles. Start at 3-35 p.m.

"C" Class Handicap.—Course No. 4, reversed distance 7·1 miles. Start at 3-40 p.m.

HOCKEY.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 12.

The Tournament for the Cup prevented by Mrs. Alderson, for British units, continued to-day between the 114th Maharattas and the 3rd Sappers and Miners. It was very spirited and exciting game from start to finish, and after the two teams had tied one goal, all the Maharattas scored the addition goal during the extra time allowed and accordingly won by 2 goals to 1.

DIET AND CHARACTER.

Effects on Child Life.

Miss Olive Booth, a life-vegetarian of 16 1-2 years recently read a paper written by her mother Mrs. Bramwell Booth, which contained the following significant remarks:—

"I am especially interested in the work of spreading the Vegetarian Movement amongst children. I am fully convinced that a natural diet of fruits, nuts, and cereals is decidedly the purest and the most wholesome, and from every point of view the best for their physical well-being. But most especially I would advocate its adoption by parents, because I believe it is equally as good for the moral and spiritual nature. I am quite convinced that it is easier for children to be good when their diet is without meat.

"I believe that many of the more difficult cases of transformation in character that we have realised and rejoiced over at 'The Nest' (our Home for little girls)—several of whom have been pronounced by their parents and guardians as unmanagable—may be attributed in a great measure to their natural diet. While in my own home, I am most grateful that through the influence of my dear husband, I was led to adopt his diet for myself twenty-one years ago, and thus have had the opportunity of bringing up all our seven children as life-vegetarians. I have often felt that partly to this may be attributed the fact that we have no empty place in our family circle.

"In placing before children and young people the advantages to be derived from any particular course of action, it is, I consider, very important to appeal to the "highest motives"; and even in the case of the youngest children, if they are old enough to be appealed to at all, they are quite as well able to appreciate the call of a good motive as to answer any appeal of self-interest, such as their likes or dislikes.

"I would therefore ask all vegetarian propagandists amongst children to earnestly appeal to the "noblest" motives.

"Children, alas, care little about the benefit to their health, and can only be abased by an appeal to their mere appetite, whereas in their young hearts there springs a willing response when motives of "kindness or self-sacrifice" are appealed to.

"I believe the great opportunity of success with the children lies largely in the fact that children are born vegetarians—that the taste for animal food is an acquired taste, and that God's bountiful provision in fruits and nuts and cereals is acceptable to the palate of the young. The natural taste of all children is with us, and the most important part of the battle is won already, for the citadel of their own Will does not require an onslaught in order to be brought over to our side in this question of abstaining from flesh and blood, but is fully with us already."

AN All-India Military Boxing Tournament will be held at Umballa from the 9th to the 13th March.

THE POLICE AS A SERVICE.

In view of the persistent refusal of the Government of India in the first instance and, as a consequence, of the Secretary of State for India, thereafter, to modify the present long term of compulsory service for pension in the Police and that in spite of the very strong recommendations of the Police Commission, it appears to me, writes "Fair Play" in the "Pioneer," quite time that parents and guardians (at Home particularly) were made acquainted with some of the hardships and disabilities under which the Police Department labours. Not only this but some of the points in favour of the other services, the Public Works Department and Forest, for example, as against those of the Police as a career for their sons, wards, etc., should be of service to parents in selecting a career for their sons and possibly of ensuring their well-being and content for the most important period of their lives. Before briefly enumerating the points of the various services, I would commence with a few words as to initial cost. It is understood that in both the Forest and the Public Works Department there is some initial cost in training, and that not inconsiderable, but, on the other hand, that training can, I believe, be commenced as early as 16 or 17 years of age. In the Police, the age for which is 19—21, the only initial cost in England is cramming and that is very necessary and very expensive, seeing the excessive competition that has to be encountered. This competition, I believe, I am correct in stating, is far heavier than is to be found in other Indian services, including the Army. The examination is the same as for the army, and it is, I understand, a fact that latterly the first man in to Sandhurst would have failed miserably for the Police. This point will give some idea as to the necessity for expensive cramming, therefore, considerable initial cost has to be encountered in England for this Department as for others. There is no expense for passage in either the Public Works Department, Police or Forest, as I understand present Rules, that being at Government cost. But once arrived in India, the Policeman has a far greater initial cost to undergo than either of the above two services in the shape of his uniform, which on his confirmation cannot cost less than £100, and should cost more if properly made and acquired in full. This cost must be met by parents of the boy is cripled financially for years, his pay being Rs. 300, out of which he has to find himself, his charger, his furniture, his outfit, guns, etc., supposing his people do not set him up in those particulars. The cost of preparing and finally entering the Police cannot, therefore, be estimated at much less than £300. Possibly the other services cost more, but the advantages obtainable for this (comparatively) small extra cost, are such as cannot be grainsaid. In the first place, the Forest commence on Rs. 380 plus Rs. 50 travelling allowance (this latter in Bombay), and the Public Works Department on Rs. 350, no inconsiderable advance in the early days of service, when men have to fit themselves out, undergo frequent transfers and buy experience at the cost of the pocket, engage munshis, etc. Next a glance at the relative emoluments at 20 years' service is instructive. I take the senior man of that or as near to that as possible amount of service in each of the three services as found in the Western Presidency as:—

Forest	Rs.	1,250 per mensem
Police	,,	1,000 ,,
Public Works Department,	,,	1,240 (includes 1 year's service at Home).
The gain is appreciable, and roughly	,,	5,000 per annum.

There is also an instance at the present moment of one officer of 14 years' Forest service acting as a Conservator while men of his year in the Police are getting only Rs. 800 per mensem. In addition to these, the Public Works Departments at the Forests have a larger field in the matter of well-paid appointments at the latter end of their service than the police. Again, taking the Western Presidency the figures for administrative posts are, Public Works Department:—Twelve appointments from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem. Forests:—Three appointments from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,900 (exclusive of Government of India possibilities). Police:—Four appointments from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,800, exclusive of the Inspector-General of Policeship which is practically an I. C. S. appointment. In the Forest there are only 26 appointments in all as against 66 in the Police, while there are 92 in the Public Works Department, many of whom are Provincial men. The plums in the Police are, therefore, not only few but very small. It is obvious, therefore, that boys entering the Forest of Public Works Department have gained a far better outlook than the young Policeman has and at a comparatively small if greater initial outlay.

Again a great point in which decided benefit lies to these two services over the Police is in the matter of pension. A first pension is earned, I think, in the Public Works Department in 20 years' service of £360 a year, and includes 3 years' furlough, and I believe the Forest Rules are the same. The Policeman's first pension is, however, only obtainable after 30 years' service, inclusive of 4 years' furlough, and is then Rs. 5,000 per annum only, except in only special cases. This is a very decided hardship, particularly in a service where hardships are literally plentiful and in a climate that taxes a man's vitality very greatly. The only way a Policeman can get off earlier is to obtain an invalid pension. The table here given gives the maximum rates, and it is only necessary to mention that a man's foot must be half way into the grave before any such pension will be granted him:—

Years of completed service.	Scale of pension.	Maximum limit of pension.
10	10 sixtieths of average emoluments.	2,000 a year or 166⅔ a month.
11	11 ,,	2,200 ,, 183⅓ ,,
12	12 ,,	2,400 ,, 200 ,,
13	13 ,,	2,600 ,, 216⅔ ,,
14	14 ,,	2,800 ,, 233⅓ ,,
15	15 ,,	3,000 ,, 250 ,,
16	16 ,,	3,200 ,, 266⅔ ,,
17	17 ,,	3,400 ,, 283⅓ ,,
18	18 ,,	3,600 ,, 300 ,,
19	19 ,,	3,800 ,, 316⅔ ,,
20	20 ,,	4,000 ,, 333⅓ ,,
21	21 ,,	4,200 ,, 350 ,,
22	22 ,,	4,400 ,, 366⅔ ,,
23	23 ,,	4,600 ,, 383⅓ ,,
24	24 ,,	4,800 ,, 400 ,,
25 and above	30 ,,	5,000 ,, 416⅔ ,,

It would be interesting to know how many Uncovenanted Civil Servants under the 30 years' Rule, who hail from England, ever live to get their full pensions. The figures are not available; but in some 14 or 15 years' service I only knew of several from Bombay still surviving. Can it be that it is the possible pension list that prevents the same rules for pensions being given to the Police as to the Public Works Department and Forest? Again, and perhaps the most important of all, the Forest and Public Works Department are practically independent of control outside their own service. The Police, on the other hand, have to serve District Magistrates, Deputy Inspector-Generals of Police, Inspectors-General and often Commissioners at one and the same time: no initiative is possible, and too often a man's whole time is taken up avoiding friction with interfering District Magistrates. To those who know, this last point will need no elaboration. Another very objectionable point about Police work is the amount of flunkeyism that is expected of the officers.

Finally the work of the other two services is pleasanter, freer, allows more scope, and entails less hardship than a Policeman's. That being so, it is matter for astonishment that people don't satisfy themselves as to the conditions of their boys' future service and prospects before entering them hastily into the Police; this is often done solely because of the wretched initial saving of a couple of hundred pounds or less. Were the real conditions fully known, it cannot be doubted that some small sacrifice would be made by parents in favour of the Public Works Department and Forests, neither of which is very difficult to enter, while under present conditions the Police candidate encounters far greater competition than one for any other Indian Service whatsoever. Yet one more point is the arbitrariness that exists in the matter of promotion inserting outsiders and stopping promotion. I know of one instance where a man's promotion and acting allowance has been stopped for years and no reason given him, and I know of two others where men were put in from outside over the heads of officers of 15 and 20 years' service, i. e., over men appointed in India or by the Secretary of State at Home. I may mention that in the P. W. D. according to their Code Rules, such actions would have been impossible without an explanation. The attractions of the Police Department are few indeed and parents are earnestly recommended to carefully examine the preparatory and after costs of the various services and their respective conditions before plumping blind for the Police for their sons and thereby ensuring them, if not an early Indian grave, at least a very bothersome life in India and a ruined constitution on leaving it at 50 odd years of age.

THE BUDGET DEFICIT.

An Import Duty on Silver.

Without going into the debated point as to whether a high or a low Exchange is favourable to Trade as a whole, writes the Financial Correspondent of the "Statesman," there can be no question that from the standpoint of the interests of the State, a high Exchange is always to be sought for. And a high Exchange is largely dependent on a favourable balance of indebtedness. The Trade Statistics for November again show the Balance on the wrong side. For the eight months, April to November of the official year, and treating the eight million of Government Drafts on the Secretary of State as Exports, the balance in favour of India is only three and a half crores. Heavy imports of bar silver have of late greatly accentuated a balance of tradeless favourable to this country than is desirable from the Indian Exchequer point of view. We are on the verge again next week of a huge Silver Settlement in Bombay, the bars to be then handled being very largely fresh importations. This leads to a consideration of the question whether steps should not be taken by Government to arrest, by fiscal legislation, what has the appearance of being a needlessly excessive trade in the metal. Allowing a sufficiency of the article for hoarding, in the crude state and in the form of ornaments, the inference is more or less irresistible that illicit coinage, so far undiscovered, may be going on in some parts of India; and this suspicion is in itself a sound reason for advocating a repressive measure. We do not suppose that in the deliberations of the Currency Commission that finally led to the closing of the Mints to free coinage, in 1893, there could have been any great anticipation that the imports of Bars into India would continue on the scale that has been witnessed. But after the experience of the past fifteen years, and particularly in the recent avidity displayed in importing the metal, the question arises whether it would not be wise to place a special duty on the commodity. There is no getting away from the fact that silver is not a necessary of life, and as such it becomes a luxury in the fullest sense of the word. It appears to us that in hitherto subjecting the article to simply the ordinary five per cent. duty that it pays under the existing tariff, Government have been neglecting what may be made an important source of Revenue; and moreover it could be made a special tax that could be collected without any increase whatever in the machinery of the Customs Department. Argument against such a tax by those interested in the trade would be immensely outweighed by the enhancement that the resultant rise in value would give to the many crores of rupees' worth now hoarded, and in this connection it is safe to assume that the people of this country as a whole would gladly welcome such fiscal legislation. Another aspect of enhancement in the value of hoardings, is, that such rise in price became material, it might gradually tend as an inducement to unearth and convert into money a good part of the immense hoardings aforesaid. Much has been written, specially in the Home press, on this subject of unearthing the hidden wealth of India, and of the methods in economic education for bringing it about, so we need not here say more on the point. There is an extremist view of this silver question that was once advocated, and that is that Government should entirely prohibit private imports, making it a State monopoly for coinage purposes only, but this we think would be too drastic; the measure in this form presents certain side issues, one of which is that it might at times lead to a depletion in coined money through the hoarding and melting of Rupees to an excessive degree, and in that way temporarily diminishing the "Active" Paper Currency Circulation. We do not propose to deal here with the figure at which an increased duty should stand, nor whether it should be a fixed duty or "ad valorem." That would be dealt with by Government, should they at any time decide to book into the whole question; but to be effective it would seem that the duty would need to be prohibitive to a greater or less degree. When this subject was under discussion in the years prior to the closing to the Mints to free coinage, one theory was to have a tax on a sliding scale in inverse ratio to the cost—in other words, the higher the price of the metal the lower the duty, and "vice versa"; but whatever merit that theory may have possessed in the days of open Mints, we do not see any advantage in it under the altered condition of things. The devotees of Free Trade will, we suppose, be against an enhancement of the duty, and will not admit any of the advantages that should accrue to the State by such a change in the tariff. In the same way, as a measure of Revenue the proposals to place an Export Duty on Jute and Jute manufactures from India have apparently been vetoed, by threats of reprisals and so forth. On the subject of reprisals it does not appear to us that such could in any form be justly put forward, in the event of Government deciding to entertain a special tax on the Imports of Silver. In the face, too, of a Deficit in the coming Budget, it may be desirable to cast around for fresh sources of indirect taxation. Then, again, whatever may be the final outcome of the two Opium Commissions—whether they result as a whole in entire prohibition or merely in increased control—the Indian Revenue from the drug, it stands to reason, will diminish, and other sources of Revenue to compensate must be sought for.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Mr. L. ROBERTSON, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain T. C. LUCAS, R.A.M.C., Surgeon, Captain E. G. DRUMMOND, Aide-de-Camp, which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BOMBAY by 5 p. m. on 13th January, 1909, should be ADDRESSED to BOMBAY, GOVERNOR'S CAMP, without the ADDITION of any POST TOWN, UNTIL 5 p.m. on 31st January, 1909, after which date they should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Bombay, until further notice.

2. All Letters and Parcels, for Captain J. G. GREIG, Military Secretary, should be delivered at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, and only telegrams addressed to "Bombay Governor's Camp."

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Government House, Bombay,
Dated 8th January, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1909.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BENGAL.

THE record of Bengal under Sir Andrew Fraser, to which we drew attention the other day, contains an instructive chapter on the Industrial Unrest which prevailed during the administration of the late Lieutenant-Governor. The compiler of that record attributes to the political agitation much of the industrial unrest which found expression in a series of strikes affecting the most important industries of Bengal. In many of the strikes professional agitators were prominent and the power of organisation which was so apparent in the political agitation was equally noticeable in the other. The industrial agitators were that most dangerous class of men, briefless Bengali Hindu barristers, who made it their business to found and preside over Unions and by that means to lay down the law as to the terms on which masters and men are to work together. Strikes were started or encouraged and the strikers were backed up as long as their funds lasted. "There can be little doubt," says the record, "that their object was not to promote the interest of employés, but by fomenting imaginary grievances to create a widespread spirit of disaffection against European superiors in the world of industry, just as political agitators sought to stir up a spirit of revolt against the constituted authorities of Government. There were, however, other factors. Strikes are contagious and one class of workers having struck, others followed. In some cases they are attributed to the unrest caused among a large body of labourers by hearing of strikes elsewhere at a time when their resources were strained by the high prices prevalent. In other cases the strikes were found to be mainly due to economic causes and again in others to grievances caused by change in the system of work. It is often a difficult matter to get at the root of any one strike let alone a series of strikes, but an attempt is made in the volume before us to show what varied influences were at work in Bengal.

The extent of the influence the political agitators exercised may be gathered from the account of the Government printers' strike a little over three years ago. It is not denied that had there been no discontent regarding the method of work there would have been no strike. But the strikers were aided and inflamed by the excited state of Bengali Hindus at the time. But for them the differences between employers and employed might speedily have been brought to an end. It is recorded, however, that on the day when the strike in the Bengal Press started, two notices were posted. One gave warning that any man who failed to attend a meeting of the Government of India Press would be under the curse of having killed a thousand Brahmins; the other interdicted the use of foreign articles, directed that ten handbills of the same tenour should be distributed by the reader, stating that failing in this he would draw on his head the curse of a hundred thousand Brahmins—precisely similar methods to those which were adopted in the recent Bombay mill strikes. Nothing could have been more reprehensible. The agitation did no harm to the employers, only to the men for the alleged grievances of the latter were of no urgency and none sufficient to justify the resort to a cessation of work. In the second strike, a month later, the agitators adopted similar tactics, with the result that Sir Andrew Fraser made arrangements to get as much of the Government printing done in jails as will admit of urgent Government work being dealt with independently of the men who struck, the brunt of the burden again falling on comparatively innocent men instead of on the agitators who misled them and went scot-free. The lessons learnt by these men, as by our own mill-hands, ought not to be lost upon them, and we hope it may not, for to allow political influence any play in an industrial conflict can have but one result—that of weakening the case of the workers, depriving them of the means of livelihood, and the postponement of a satisfactory settlement.

There cannot but be little differences between employers and employed as methods of work progress, and when these are properly and fairly considered there is little delay or difficulty in settling them. But to permit the intervention of political agitators is absolutely fatal. The Railway strikes would have been but trivial matters had not political agitators stepped in to demonstrate against the Secretary of State's declaration that he regarded the partition of Bengal as a settled fact. The development of that agitation led to use of fire-arms by the European mechanics who were compelled to shoot in self-defence. The agitators were well out of the way of the bullets and remained out of danger, the consequence being a speedy return to work by the men who felt the pressure of high prices and loss of income, at the same time, failing to understand how it came about that an administrative re-arrangement of the province could affect them and their work. Reference is of course made to the Telegraph strike, which affected the whole country, but in which political agitation exercised no influence whatever. It was one, by the way, which we do not wish again to discuss, for there are fresh grievances which will shortly have to be discussed from the point of view of the public as well as of the Department and the employés. We do not doubt that an earnest attempt has been made and will again be made to come to an amicable and satisfactory understanding. We are unwilling that the public shall be inconvenienced in the interests either of the Department or of the hands it employs, and we shall certainly refuse sympathy to the last of these in any resort to such reprehensible measures as those they adopted a few years back and to which ample reference is made in the review of Sir Andrew Fraser's administration of Bengal. So long as they resort only to constitutional methods we shall side with the men, for we hold that the Department still fails to satisfy either them or the public.

SPYING ON THE SUN.

THE Observatory on Mount Wilson in the elevated rarefied air of California has enabled Professor Hale, its founder, to render eminent services to the science of Astronomy. Solar research is the main study pursued in this Observatory, but as the fixed stars are suns in various stages of development, they also receive no small measure of attention, for, in their different phases, they may afford a clue to the past history of our sun, or enable an enthusiastic astronomer to foretell its future. During the carrying out of many interesting experiments the great fact has been demonstrated that the sun is an electrified body. This discovery is certain to lead to the most far-reaching conclusions, not clearly formulated yet by even the most daring scientists. Professor Hale, by his invention of the spectro-heliograph, sixteen years ago, has enabled astronomy to march on from discovery to discovery with mercurial speed. This instrument, as is shown by a correspondent in the "Times," not only photographs the sun, but gets images of its disc formed by light from whichever gas the operator chooses to isolate by a simple device. The distribution, not only of one gas, but of the different gases, over the sun's surface, can thus be studied. Professor Hale suspected from the aspect of his photographs that some powerful unknown force was at work and he set himself to find out the nature of that force. In this research, Professor Wallace's success in making plates that were more sensitive to the red than to any other rays enabled him to enter on a field of still more important discovery. The photographs taken in the light of the red hydrogen line give a much sharper and more detailed result than those taken in the light of the green, blue or violet lines of the same gas.

Thence followed a series of discoveries, one showing that sun-spots draw towards them the hydrogen of the solar atmosphere. Professor Langley, whose authority in text-books is well-known, suggested before this that a sun-spot is a centre of cyclonic motion. These new [illegible] that the disturbance is there, but "in an elevated region of the sun's atmosphere," that in fact there is not one electric vortex in the sun, but many, that the hydrogen particles are electrified and that the whirling motion of these produces a magnetic field with all the phenomena of magnetism. Photographs proving this have been taken wherein the spots are clearly shown, with cyclones whirling wildly round them in opposite directions. The knowledge that "the theory of an electrified sun is no longer a mere guess, but may be taken as a demonstrated fact" may not be very reassuring, but we must apparently make the best of it and allow scientists and astronomers to deduce at their ease all the inevitable conclusions such a state of affairs entails. We are likely to hear more, not less, of the wonders occurring on the sun's surface, for a mirror of 100 inches diameter is being made for the Mount Wilson Observatory and what that splendid instrument, when set up, does not reflect, will not be worth reflecting on. The few million miles' distance between ourselves and the sun will shrink to quite moderate dimensions. There seems, indeed, no reason why a complete understanding should not be established between this planet and the sun to which it already owes so much. The mysterious and sensational variations observable in the sun's external appearance, which we have hitherto carelessly and monotonously referred to as the result of an outbreak of sun-spots, will soon receive a detailed and reasonable explanation. If we could turn the sun's electricity to general use on earth, we should be saved no end of trouble with electric companies of different degrees of reliability. But the day of universal brotherhood among the celestial bodies is unfortunately still far distant.

TRADE-MARK PIRACY.

So much has been written about the Japanese habit of infringing trade-marks that it might have been supposed that that country alone is guilty of the offence. This is far from being the case according to a Philippolis correspondent of the "British Trade Journal," who complains that "a native maker of any class of goods can, on payment of £2, have registered at Sofia as his own property the trade-mark of any British manufacturer who may not have taken the precaution of going through the necessary registering formalities in Bulgaria." Under certain condition it is possible that a well-known mark which is the invention of no one, such as an animal or bird, should be legitimately registered in a country fer an article of the same nature manufactured in another country but not registered. But there is evidence that the complaints in Bulgaria are well grounded in that they are based on the fact that the registration of British trade-marks by Bulgarians is made in full knowledge of what the effect is and not in ignorance. If a British manufacturer has, during many years, been in the habit of shipping certain articles to Bulgaria and has succeeded in building up a good business, he may at any time find himself debarred from further trade in consequence of some native competitor just established, or on the point of being established, having appropriated his trade-mark and applied it to his own goods, and this iniquitous state of things has a wide and mischievous application. For instance, if a native maker has registered the word "lion" to keep out an English soap already well known under that brand, no British goods of any class whatsoever may enter the country in future bearing as a trade mark the word "lion". So that the effect of the registration is very far-reaching. Certain classes of British cotton goods have been selling in large quantities in Bulgaria, but since the Varna Cotton Mills registered the British brands, the trade is at a standstill, and any of these goods sent there are liable to be seized at the Custom-house. Not only do the British trade-mark owners suffer, but the Bulgarians themselves, because a standard British article having secured a reputation is suddenly ousted and an inferior, locally made substitute offered to the unsuspecting buyer in its place. France has under its Convention with Bulgaria a full protection for its trade-marks, and since Britain has also entered into a commercial Convention it behoves the Government to take strong steps to end the fraud that is being practised.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Britannia," with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 2 p m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Saturday next. The delay is due to dislocation of the Continental Railway Service.

THE Mim Tea Company declare a dividend of 8 per cent. for last year.

MR. J. PATTERSON, Assistant Meteorologist to the Government of India, proceeds on six months' leave in March, Mr. Bion to act.

A LETTER from Satis Chandra Chatterjee, one of the deportees, has reached Barisal, saying he is all right in the Bassein Jail.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Gilbert Cooper of the Survey of India Department is retiring on medical certificate.

THE old doctor and his son and partner were leaving the invalid's house. "What did you make out was the matter with him?" asked the son. "Did you," said his father, "observe the marble staircases? You did! And the magnificent furniture? You did not miss it! And the fine pictures? Precisely. My son, that man is suffering from elephantiasis of the bank-balance. We must do our best to believe it."

THE physical massiveness of so many famous singers of both sexes is explained by a doctor in a communication to the "Comœdia" (says the "Mail's" Paris correspondent). "A powerful voice," he says, "can only exist with well-developed lungs, which demand a broad chest. This in its turn is generally accompanied with an imposing build. And as our eminent singers usually take no exercise, practically never walk, and live richly, a certain corpulence is added to their already massive forms."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE TURF.

Football.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

THERE is no doubt about the uncertainty of racing and breeding being one of the charms of the game. Of course, it does not fall to many to pick up a horse for a small sum and win a big handicap, such as the Cesarevitch, for instance. It does happen occasionally, however, and while this is so, Turfites will hope on. How uncertain the game is comes home to one when looking over the list of the sires of winning two-year-olds during the past season. Bay Ronald (dead) tops the table, five of his family having accounted for a dozen races worth over £3,000. Then we have noted stallions like Gallinule (£7,200). St. Frusquin (£5,900) Persimmon (dead) (£5,100.) Isinglass (£3,400). In prominent places, the figures given being the amount won by their two-year-olds during 1908. St. Frusquin's fee is 300 guineas, while 200 guineas is asked for the service of Gallinule. Isinglass and William the Third.

Now we come to the other side of the story, for we find Eager, fee £49, with the total of £6,760 opposite his name. A little further down we notice Dinna Forget (£48) with winnings, of £3 800, Larene (45 guineas) £3,200; Sir Visto (£18) (£3,000; St. Serf (£48) £2,400 and many others. These figures clearly show that all the honours do not go to the high fee fashionable stallions. Of those mentioned, Dinna Forget is likely to take high rank as a one, if half the expectations for the future of his son Duke Michael are realised and many good judges anticipate Mr. Reid Walker's colt will play an important part in next season's big events and his first effort as a three-year-old will be closely watched. Another juvenile expected to show up prominently next season is Lord Rosebery's Perdiccas, which being by Persimmon out of Chelandry—both classic winners—is a well-bred animal.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Our Australian visitors only narrowly beat Newport on Saturday and this was due to superior place kicking. Each side gained a try and Carmichael converted almost from the touch line, but Birt was not so successful on behalf of the home side. The Colonials got even a worse shock at Abertillery on Monday, when the locals played them to a draw. What is more, it was the first match in which the Australians failed to cross their rivals' line, a penalty goal giving them their three points. The Welshmen's loose rushes greatly troubled the visitors and near the end they got over for a try. The games the Australians have played in Wales, have clearly shown that football is the weakest spot in their armour and the Welsh success, or partial success, is due to Taffy recognising this.

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS.

There are enough South African students in Britain at present to make up a splendid Rugby team and this has been ably shown by the success of the scratch team of "Springboks" touring in Ireland. They beat Dublin University by 18 points to 9 on Monday and followed up by defeating Monkstown 11 points to 3. Steve Jubert, the brilliant full and three-quarter back played in both games, he being over on a short holiday from the Continent. The team is such an excellent one, that it would have been interesting to see the combination try conclusions against the Australians now here.

ASSOCIATION.

Nothing very startling has to be chronicled anent recent First League games, with three exceptions, home teams won all along the line and as the leaders were among the successful clubs, the positions at the top of the table are unaltered—Everton holding a clear lead of 4 points. It is the bottom of the table that is attracting most attention just now. Bradford managed to draw on visiting Notts County and may yet avail slipping back into the Second Division. the position of Chelsea now looks serious and this club with the best support of any in the League has a shocking defence with a grand line of forwards.

Tottenham Hotspur is now well in the running for one of the two top places in the Second Division table, which means promotion into the First Division. The "Spurs" left the Southern League at the end of last season and should they gain their ambition at the first attempt it will be a big performance. Their victory (2—0) at Bradford on Saturday and the defeat (2—0) of Stockport on visiting West Bromwich Albion has made this more possible, the positions now being West Bromwich 27 points for 18 matches, Tottenham 24 for 17 and Stockport 22 for 17.

The possibility of Celtic again heading the Scottish League table was further improved on Saturday through the champions beating (2—0) Aberdeen on the latter's ground, while St. Mirren went down (4—1) at Dundee, and Glasgow Rangers could only draw (1—1) on entertaining Kilmarnock, Celtic thus gaining on three powerful rivals.

FISTIC MATTERS.

The question as to who are the champion boxers of England at the present time, has created considerable talk of late. It arose over the query "Is Gunner Moir the champion or should Tommy Burns be so considered?" Some authorities think the English championship should only be held by a native, while others believe in the open door policy and a good case may be made out for each. Another controversary has been raging anent the weights at which championships are held. In America a light heavy-weight class is recognised, while there is a few pounds difference in some of their recognised championships and ours. That it would be well if both nations were in accord on this matter, goes without saying. It would also be good for sport if we had another class between middle-weight and heavy-weight. It is certainly asking a lot to expect a man of 11½ stones to take on rivals of 15 or 16 stones. We do not want champions at too many weights and it would be easy to overdo matters, yet many favour the idea of a new recognised championship.

PROPER ORGANIZATION.

This leads up to another point and a very important one. Professional boxing is one of the few sports in England, which is really supported. Professional billiard players, professional cricketers and association footballers are also well catered for though in many other sports, the opposite is the case and would-be professionals are compelled to compete as amateurs—to the detriment of sport. Now, as there is plenty of support for professional boxing, it would appear as though annual championships for professionals (just as we have championships for amateurs) would be in order. Of course we have professional championship matches from time to time, but there is no recognised control or time for these. The Association governing English boxing only caters for amateurs and it would appear as though the only proper body to take up this question, would be the National Sporting Club. It would certainly be a move in the right direction, if that organisation announced that it would promote a series of professional boxing championships yearly. These need not be held on the same evening, though perhaps two finals might be decided on the same date. The entries ought to be restricted to England or the Empire—it thought fit—and the winners recognised as the English or Empire champions as the case might be. Of course some of the winners might be beaten before the next championship was held, but we see the same things in other sports—swimming, cycling, running, golf, lawn tennis, etc. The noble art has many patrons and if such a schems as the one outlined were carried through, suitable belts or other trophies, to be held by the winners, would be forthcoming.

ATHLETIC TOPICS.

Many people are a bit tired of Olympic Games topics, but we shall have a good deal more before many incidents at the recent festival are forgotten. Much of what has been written only widens the breach between British and American athletes and serves no useful purpose. The writer was in close touch with the American Olympic officials during the games and perhaps is in a better position to weigh up the pros and cons than any one. That the American had cause to complain about some things, is a fact and a little more tact and consideration before the games commenced would have prevented much subsequent friction. On the other hand, the Americans have carried their fault-finding to an absurd extreme and really it looks as though the only way to please them, would have been to ask them to manage the festival for us. Of course the worst thing in connection with the trouble, was the fact that the American officials refused to acknowledge Carpenter's running as foul. Apropos of this, the "Cornell Era" for November contains a statement by Carpenter, in which he flatly denies that there was any deliberate or unintentional fouling. Another statement quoted is by Mr. Kirby who admits that there was no doubt about Carpenter running Halswelle wide at the turn. By the irony of circumstances, the "Era" also publishes a photo of the finish, showing that Carpenter is quite three-quarters of the width of the track from the inside while footmarks at the entrance to the straight showed that he ran Halswelle almost on to the grass at the extreme outside of the track. Had Carpenter held his tongue, many people would have made some excuse for him and tried to think he acted on an impulse and in his disappointment at prospects of a British victory in the 400 metres as well as in the 100 and 200 metres. Every athlete knows that men do not run from near the inner edge of a track to the outside, when in the straight for home, without motive. Carpenter left an opening on the inside, probably thinking Halswelle would try to come through there. Had the Englishman done so, Carpenter would then have swerved to the left, instead of the right and tried to excuse himself by saying Halswelle ought to have passed on the outside. The latter went on the outside and the American committed a plain and palpable foul by impeding his rival, while Robins of course (who had been passed by Halswelle) nipped up on the inside. Carpenter's denial only makes matters worse and is very unfortunate, making prospects of a better understanding between the two nations harder to bring about. It all looks as though the Americans are finding fault with our management—partly with justice—in the hope of drawing attention from the disgrace of the foul tactics in the 400 metres. Time alone may improve matters, but at present it is safe to say that the people of America consider Englishmen unfair while the rest of the world looks on the Americans as bad losers and poor sportsmen. Of course, there are good and bad on both sides, and it is unfortunate a whole nation should suffer through the faults and omissions of a section.

BILLIARDS.

Stevenson enhanced his reputation during his match against Inman and some authorities consider he would have reasonable prospects of conceding a third of the game to any of his rivals. Inman frequently left his rival a double baulk, but the Hull man often scored after Inman had apparently left the balls safe. It was this ability on Stevenson's part, which proved Inman's downfall, though the latter played up pluckily. It is just possible the latter would have done better had he not tried safety tactics to an extent as when his position was really hopeless and he played open billiards he scored nearly as fast as his great rival. Stevenson reserved his best effort for the final day and his break of 458 was the highest of the match. Touching on a brilliant wind up, Reece scored no fewer than 2,300 points on the last day of his match with Mack, while the latter only scored 672 and what looked like certain defeat, was turned into a fine victory.

IN GENERAL.

Longboat's defeat by the Welsh runner Smallwood came as a surprise here, nevertheless the latter's 10 miles in 55mins. 10secs., on a small board floor track, is distinctly good.

Nat Butler of America scored two more handsome wins at the Velsdrome d Hever, Paris, on Sunday.

F. Appleby, holder of the world's running records for 13, 14 and 15 miles, is willing to forfeit his amateur status for the purpose of meeting Shrubb, Longboat or Dorando at 20 miles.

Another amateur in R. E. Walker, says he is not to be tempted, the 100 metres Olympic winner having declined an offer to run A. B. Postle for a purse of £600.

Winter swimming appears to enjoy great favour, the Christmas Day Serpentine handicaps having attracted the record entry of 105.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JANUARY 12.—Captain Woodham, 76th Punjabis, from Attock.
Lieut. Walker, 3rd Sappers and Miners, from England.
Lieut. Plinston, 11th Rajputs, from Fyzabad.
2nd-Lieut. Sheepshanks, 2nd B. Rifle Brigade, from England.
Capt. Walters, 81st Pioneers, from Bangalore.
Maj. Beville, S. and T. Corps, from Poona.
Maj. Wade-Brown, R.A.M.C., from London.
2nd-Lieut. Burrington-Foote, Rl. Fus., from London.
2nd-Lieut. Wyncott, the Sherwood Foresters, from London.
2nd-Lieut. De Fame, 2nd Leicest. Regt., from London.
Capt. Stevens, 2nd Leicest. Regt., from London.
Capt. Aylen, R.A.M.C., from London.
Bt. Col. Sutton, 94th Russell's Infs., from Baroda.
Capt. Rundle, R. E., from Japan.
Maj. Clery, Offg. D.A.A.G., from Agra.
Lieut. Greenhouse, 94th Inf., from Baroda.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 12.—Major Marswell, 18th Lancers, to England.
Captain Woodham, 76th Punjabis, to England.
Lieutenant Turner, the Cameronians, to Cawnpore.
Captain Walters, 81st Pioneers, to Rawal Pindi.
Major Beville, S and T Corps, to Poona.
Major Clery, Officiating D.A.A.G., to Aden.
Major Montefiore, 110th Mahratta L. I., to Rawal Pindi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

Captain A. W. Hepper, R. E. embarks for India on the 20th instant.

Major M. E. Willoughby is appointed Military Attache, Pekin.

Captain H. Buckle is transferred to the 25th Battery, Neemuch.

Lieut. V. M. Ferguson, on promotion, joins the 2nd Battery, R. F. A., Kirkee.

Lieut. H. T. Jones Vanghau joins the King's African Rifles.

Major Harvest, 76th Co., R. G. A., embarks for Karachi on the 20th instant.

An exchange is sanctioned between Captains West, "Q" Battery and Wainwright, "W" Battery, Horse Artillery.

FIGHTING IN NIGERIA.

ATTACK ON BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER.

German Troops Lend Aid.

MANY CASUALTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

elegrams received in Berlin state that he Munshis made a fierce attack on the Anglo-German Nigeria Boundary Commission in British territory on 23rd December.

At the request of the British Commissioner, he German escort co-operated in punishing he assailants.

The British and German forces sustained hirty-five casualties. The German Commander was wounded.

Germany has since ordered reinforcements support the British, if needed.

The "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" ascribes this as a return for British co-operation in Damaraland.

AERONAUTIC CONGRESS.

Opening Meeting in London.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

An International Aeronautic Congress, including most of the leading aeronauts, opened London to-day.

The Congress will consider the possibilities nd dangers of aerial navigation and legislation necessary to meet them.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Canadian Boundary Question.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Great Britain and the United States have ched complete agreement regarding the t of the Treaty for the control and division he waterways on the Canadian boundary.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Reducing Construction.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The Naval Committee of the United States use of Representatives proposes to reduce appropriation of 75,000,000 dollars for al construction, submitted by the Governt, to 29,000,000, and to build only two ttleships.

RESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Mr. Tillman's Accusation.

REMARKABLE SPEECH.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Speaking in the Senate yesterday, Mr. nan admitted that he wants to buy land Oregon "if only President Roosevelt's d, the Railway magnate Harriman, can made to disgorge the large holdings which has stolen."

Senator Tillman described President Roosevelt as a "dodger and coward inspired by sonal malice."

NEW AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Baron Call, of the Vienna Foreign Office, been appointed Austrian Ambassador to an and Minister to Siam.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Monetary French Aid.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

e French Government is asking the mber to vote one million francs for the of the distress caused by the earthquake.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

—A Concert will be given in the Town Hall onday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p.m., in aid of rvivors from the earthquakes in South Italy. the Governor has kindly granted his patronand the use of his fine band, and the folg ladies and gentlemen have generously conto perform :—Miss Heaton, Miss Willie, Major Duncan, Mrs. Collie, Madame Lilian and Messrs. Comfort and Schmuck, while om others is confidently expected. I appeal Italians and friends of Italy in Bombay to eir utmost support to this work of charity. an of the Hall will soon be opened at Messrs. and Co's., who will be exclusively entrust the sale of tickets. Sufficient control will olished over the financial management of the and the final accounts will be published he important local papers. Further details course of the week will be communicated to —Yours, &c.

G. SCRINZI.

War Division Artillery Practice Camp held from the 21st February to the March between Jahangira Road Station hangira Ferry.

Superintendent of the Seamen's Rest to publicly thank the kind friends response to his appeal, so generously ted towards Jack's Treat, which was New Year's evening.

EARTHQUAKE IN AMERICA.

Widespread Shock.

SLIGHT DAMAGE DONE.

EXTINCT VOLCANO ACTIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Earthquake shocks took place at Seattle, Bellingham, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria, and British Columbia yesterday afternoon and evening.

The inhabitants were seized with panic. No damage was done.

LATER.

The earthquake experienced at Bellingham and other places yesterday generally affected the north-west coast.

Some damage was done at Port Townsend. Roofs fell in, windows were smashed and water-pipes were broken, flooding 40 houses.

Mount Baker, an extinct volcano, became active for a brief period.

BALKAN COMPENSATION QUESTIONS.

Austria's Conciliatory Attitude.

EFFECT ON THE BOURSE.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The Austrian offer to Turkey of compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been received with great relief in Vienna and has caused a rapid advance on the Bourse.

It is welcomed in Constantinople as denoting a more conciliatory disposition. It is not improbable that Turkey will continue bargaining for more, to which Austria, however, is firmly opposed.

The Servian and Montenegrin claims and Bulgarian compensation to Turkey now remain to be settled.

MAIL STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Dutch Vessel Sunk.

SEVEN NATIVES DROWNED.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The mail steamer "Polynesien," bound for China, collided with and sank the Dutch steamer "Djambie" at the wharf at Singapore. Seven natives were drowned.

The "Polynesien" subsequently proceeded to Saigon.

PURCHASE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

Difference between Three Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 12.

A strange difference of opinion was recorded between three judges of the Madras High Court in connection with the suit instituted by certain parties to recover possession of certain immovable properties purchased at a Court sale, the facts of which have already been reported.

Mr. Justice Sankara Nair delivered judgment this morning in the second appeal referred to him owing to the difference of opinion between two Judges, who constituted the Bench which heard the appeal in the first instance, viz., Justices Miller and Abdur Rahim.

His Lordship, after hearing both sides, disagreed with both his learned colleagues. In doing so he observed he agreed with Mr. Justice Miller in so far as the latter held it was open to the defendants to raise the plea in this suit and that inasmuch as the decree holder had purchased the property in violation of the order of the Court permitting him to bid and for a sum much less than what he himself had advanced to the judgment debtors on the security of the suit property, the sale was invalid, and that the lower Courts were therefore right in setting aside the sale and dismissing the plaintiff's suit.

The result therefore is that the decree of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair prevails if the second appeal stands dismissed.

THE JAMALPUR RIOTS.

Mr. Clarke's Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

In Mymensingh appeal case to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Harrington held that Mr. Clarke had acted illegally in not complying with the provisions of the Arms Act, or of section 165, C. P. C.; but held that Mr. Clarke's action was "bona fide" and that the charge of malice brought against him was absolutely unfounded. They therefore dismissed the appeal; but said that having regard to the reiteration in a cross objection by the plaintiff of unfounded charges against the defendant, it would be dismissed without costs and the cross-objection would also be dismissed without costs.

Mr. Justice Brett differed from the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Harrington holding that Mr. Clarke's order directing the search was legal and that the appeal should be allowed with costs.

THE NILGIRI RAILWAY.

Through Running Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 12.

Trains will run through on the Nilgiri Railway to Cotacamund from to-day.

KOLHAPUR SEDITION CASE.

Professor and Journalists Charged.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 12.

The trial began on Monday of the above case before Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge, on deputation.

Messrs. Branson and Binning, Barristers, and Fernandes and Deshmukh, Pleaders, appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Apte and Bapat, Pleaders, represented the accused Joshirao, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, represented Professor Bijapurkar, and Mr. Khare, Pleader, defended Waman Joshirao.

The charges were incitement to murder and causing disaffection to the Kolhapur Government.

Mr. Binning opened the case. He said he would prove diaries in Bijapurkar's writing showing animus to the Maharajah and hatred to the British, also referring to the political agitation. He would prove Joshirao to be the printer and Bijapurkar and Waman Joshi to be the editors. He would also prove publication.

Evidence was led to-day, which went to show that the Maharajah alone was entitled to the title of Chatrapati.

Statements of accused were then taken.

Joshirao admitted being the printer, but denied knowledge of the contents of the articles.

Professor Bijapurkar admitted being dismissed from the Rajaram College by the Maharajah in 1905. He said he had severed his connection with the magazine "Vishwaritta" in 1907. He admitted certain diaries and note-books in his handwriting and admitted remaining a contributor though ceasing to be editor. He denied knowledge of the article complained against till August last. He explained that his name as editor on the front page was due to an omission. He denied writing the article on bombs, but the editor may have used his (Bijapurkar's) contribution in producing the same. He was unable to explain the statement in the diary that he had written monthly notes.

Here Mr. Branson asked for the case to be adjourned till Thursday as he was unable to address the Court.

The Judge said he would have no objection if Mr. Branson assured the Court that Mr. Binning might address the Court if Mr. Branson was unable to do so on Thursday.

The case was postponed to Thursday. The hearing of the case took place in the Town Hall and large numbers were present. Much interest is taken in the case as Professor Bijapurkar is well known in Kolhapur. The case was postponed till Thursday as to-morrow is "Makar Sankrant."

DISTURBANCE AT POONA.

Baluchis Attacked.

MANY INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 12.

Ever since the 127th Baluchis arrived in the station a few months ago, the natives in the bazaar have regarded their presence with awe for no other reason than this, that the stalwart and self-possessed appearance of these men are in striking contrast to the local bazaar folk. The result is that on the slightest pretext a row starts, and to-night matters culminated in a serious disturbance between about one hundred Baluchis and a handful of mutton butchers in the Connaught Market. Happily the row had no connection with the Bakri-Id festival or the coming Mohurram, but it was serious enough and the vicinity in which it occurred was blocked by thousands of excited natives. Sticks were freely used between the butchers and the Baluchis and not a few of the former were removed to Sassoon Hospital, badly injured. Subsequently as the Baluchis were returning to quarters a high-toned crowd followed them to the Main Street Police Station shouting and yelling to the top of their voices. Another fight with sticks was the consequence, and one Baluchi was injured about the head and taken to hospital. It was with the greatest difficulty that the police dispersed the excited crowd, who choked a busy street. The row has absolutely no national significance, and if the Baluchis were left to themselves as they move about nothing would have happened.

THE MULTAN MURDER.

Murderer's Appeal Rejected.

DELAY IN EXECUTION CRITICISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The "Indian Daily News" criticises the authorities sharply for the delay in ordering the execution of Shouldham, whose appeal hes been rejected by the Punjab Government.

BURDWAN ARMS CASE.

Exemplary Punishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

In the Arms Case at Burdwan yesterday, all three accused, Satis Chandra Hazra, Naran Chandra Dey and Hrishi Kesh Mukerjee, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, for possessing ammunition.

A MONTH IN BURMA.

A Tourist's Notes and Comments.

I.

SUNDAY, 22nd November.—Comfortably aboard the turbine s.s. "Lunka" with my baggage. Medical inspection over at 7-30 a. m. we dropped down in charge of an Assistant Harbour Master to Garden Reach. I wonder how many travellers appreciate the difficulties and dangers which, year in and year out, these Calcutta Assistant Harbour Masters have to overcome. To take a steamer out of the inside tier of berths, through a narrow channel into the sweep of current, by night or by day, avoiding other vessels, missing buoys, dodging native craft—and they keep on doing their duty, quietly with no flutter of flags, day after day, night after night—with rarely indeed an accident—and equally rarely perhaps, a word of praise. A huge bulk loomed up at us, as we dropped down. Peering through the early morning haze, I saw a big, ungainly turret tramp—named, what think you—"The Belle of France." What a cruel blow to the "entente cordiale! The handsome new pilot steamer the "Lady Fraser" was lying at moorings. Surely, there have been other distinguished folk on this side of India. The first pilot steamer was christened "Fraser"—"Woodburn" was proposed, I believe, for the second, but the Board of Trade objecting, under their new regulations, to this name, another vessel so christened being still afloat, the authorities could but harp on the former name and call the second the "Lady Fraser"; to say the least confusing. "On dit" that it was proposed to call the Bengal Government's latest acquisition, the steam trawler, the "Baby Fraser," but better counsels prevailed, and she is known as the "Golden Crown." At 11-45 a.m. after getting the Home mail aboard we hove up and proceeded. When we had passed Oolooberya and the populous part of the river, we raced along at about 18 knots, helped by the ebbing tide to some tune.

Passing Saugor Light about 5-15 we dropped our pilot at the Sandheads at 9-10 p.m. and headed away on our course to Rangoon.

Monday, 23rd November.—A day of peace, kind seas and quiet rest.

Tuesday, 24th November.—A strong easterly breeze was our portion to-day, not enough however to make even the little "Lunka" uncomfortable At 3-45 we took our pilot from the Rangoon Pilot Brig. What a travesty of a brig! A light ship hulk, brig-rigged and ugly at that. Yet, I am told that she is a new boat! She certainly will not compare favourably with the trim little craft which served the Bengal Pilots before the introduction of the "Fraser" family. We had wind and current both against us to-day—and unfortunately were unable to cross the Hasting's Bar below Rangoon—anchoring at 6-15 p.m. Prompt work was made with the mails, by 6-20 the first package was aboard the tender, and at 6-45 she steamed away with home letters for Rangoon. To the surprise of several of our Rangoon passengers, the Port Health Officer came down in person and gave us pratique—and then began a small pandemonium. "Are you going ashore?" "No, I'll stay aboard." "I don't advise you to." "Frightfully hot in 'the River' at night. Mosquitoes are awful." Passenger after passenger chopped and changed—now they would go, now they would stay. Some got their luggage on deck, and had it taken below again. Eventually the majority cleared out, leaving a few of us to spend a quiet and, mark you, cool evening at bridge aboard the ship.

Wednesday, 25th November.—The prophetic utterances of the Rangoon authorities were again "without honor." It was perfectly cool on board the ship, and though I had a mosquito curtain, others who had not, told me there was not a mosquito aboard the ship. Certainly these turbine boats can get under weigh quietly. I slept soundly until the steward called me with chota-hazri, by which time we were half way up to the jetties. Landing after breakfast, I tried to get a gharry wallah to take me to the Amphitryon Hotel. It was beyond him—first he fetched up at the Criterion then, thinking perhaps to do me honor, he tried the Y. M. C. A. A polite Madrassee eventually put him on the track, and I found the Amphitryon, pleasantly situated, some ten minutes' drive out of town. An afternoon drive round the Lakes, those lasting memorials to Rangoon's late Municipal Commissioner, Sir Richard Temple, showed me the Shwe Dagon Pagoda once again, its gilded summit flashing in the sun. I have not been to Rangoon for some years. Two points strike me. The improvement in its buildings and the much greater number of natives of India in the streets. I am told they are ousting the Burman in trade. The former, though an excellent agriculturalist, does not often care to worry himself with cares of commerce.

Friday, 27th November.—I am writing in the Burmah Railways Rest House at the Gokteik Viaduct,—the first opportunity which I have had to put pen to paper during these last two days. I left by rail from Rangoon yesterday (26th) at 12-30 noon. A very comfortable bogie carriage with one travelling companion was my lot. The metreguage line runs for some 30 miles through paddy fields—then come patches of low jungle—interspersed with more cultivated ground—and at about 2-30 we ran into Pegu Station, our tiffin place—with its big golden pagoda a'glitter. For some miles before Pegu, there were pagodas in plenty—some well preserved, others neglected, with their bases covered with foliage, and usually a tree growing near the summits; others still older, mere raised mounds, clothed with trees. Apparently it makes for righteousness to build a pagoda, but there is nothing to be gained by preserving an old one. After Pegu, distant hills to the right of the line began to show up above the dead level of the plain. As evening drew on I was lucky enough to pass an hour at bridge with some other passengers. Then came dinner at Toungoo and shortly afterwards I turned in.

At 6-15 this morning I woke, and shortly afterwards we reached our chota-hazri station, Myohaung, the junction for Mandalay. From here the interest of the journey really commenced. We set off with a composite train of some 20 goods and 7 passenger coaches—the former being taken off at Sedaw, where a powerful twin engine—double six-wheel coupled—took the passenger coaches in charge for a mountaineering expedition. It is mountaineering indeed. With zig-zags and a gradient of 1 in 25 we climbed shear up the mountain side—climbing still steadily through jungle-covered country, the hills towering round us, a glimpse now and then of the plains below—the jungle decked with a brilliant and luxuriant creeper, tall purple grasses waving alongside—we made our changing place Maymo, 3,461 feet above the sea level. Here I breakfasted, and taking on a cook and provisions started at 11-45 for Gokteik. Alternate climbs and slides, until we reached Nawnghkio, but from there to Gokteik we dropped steadily, serpentining down the hill, apparently running at times on the tree tops. We were in Shan Country and though the native of India is still with us, we have the Shan also, with his and her quaint wide-brimmed peaked hat—and their essentially Chinese type of face. I found two comfortable rooms at the Rest House, and fortunately also a man, whose duty lying in these parts, knows the place well, and very kindly asked me to accompany him to THE CAVE. I have advisedly written this in capitals. I deserves it. From the Rest House we scrambled down a winding pathway through the jungle, a drop o some 800 feet—then from a turn in the pathway I caught my first glimpse of a yawning chasm. Down further we went, to the water level, and lo a strong swift stream pouring into a huge open mouth, the cliffs towering a thousand feet in the air; over the mouth of the cave a solid rock arch of some 350 feet, the mouth itself some 200 feet in height—and built on the arch which nature made—the steel structure of the Gokteik Viaduct with its highest pier of 320 feet.

Crossing the River on a rough bridge we enter the cave—a mighty dome of limestone, in height ranging from 2 to 300 feet, on the left bank of the river where the pathway lies, outstanding rocks permit of the traveller who does not mind an occasional shower of water from the roof, penetrating some two-thirds of the way through this natural tunnel, sufficient to see the river finding daylight again after its thousand foot course under ground beneath the frowning eastern end of the passage where the lip of the rock dips down to within 40 feet of the water. Nature is building fast inside: wherever water runs stalactites are forming, but in places the force of a dropping stream has had the reverse effect, and many are the bathing basins for the Nymphs of Gokteik. Leaving the cavern the view is magnificent. The rushing river, towering cliffs, here a sheer face of rock, there tree-clad; luxuriant vegetation lining the lower slopes. Climbing upwards again we caught the sunset glow on the cliffs, bringing out in all their beauty the red stains on the limestone and above the northern cliff a tiny bridge—actually 40 feet in span—carrying the railway line over a gap in the cliff face. It was still daylight, so we walked across the viaduct. A viaduct 2,260 feet long—and gazing down from its lofty height, could see below us like a toy the foot bridge which had just carried us across the river below. It is hardly surprising that it should look small, when one considers that we were looking down on it from a height of 890 feet. The bridge or viaduct is of the American spidery description and was built by an American firm. "Apropos" of this there is a story current in these parts that while the viaduct was in course of construction some eight years ago the D. S. P. of this district sat down to write his half-yearly report. He is said to have written something to the following effect :—"The Shans are a peaceful, law abiding race, but I regret to have to report that since the Burma Railway has pushed through to the Gokteik bringing an influx of Pathans, Americans and other wild tribes, crime in this district has been distinctly on the increase."

INDIAN REFORM SCHEME.

Criticised by the "Times'" Correspondent.

THE "TIMES'" COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 12.

A "Pioneer" special telegram, dated London, 11th January, states that in a "Times" Special, dated London, 11th January, the "Times'" special correspondent in India makes some interesting observations on the subject of the Indian Reform Scheme, as a result of the efforts he has made to ascertain the views held concerning the reforms in various quarters in India.

With regard to the abolition of the official majority in the Provincial Councils, he says that Indian politicians will be enabled to bring all business to a temporary deadlock. The proposed methods of selection to the Councils lack, he declares, simplicity. Mahomedans will probably not obtain the numerical representation they are entitled to as an organised and important community, while the Hindus are adepts at securing the co-operation of unrepresentative Mahomedans. The extension of the facilities for debate are in the main admirable, but the right granted to non-officials to ask supplementary questions will place in their hands a powerful instrument for "baiting." The official scheme might, says the correspondent, be modified so as to place a larger measure of political power within the reach of Mahomedans.

The "Times," in a leader, agrees with its correspondent's conclusions and hopes Lord Morley will take the earliest opportunity for re-assuring the Mahomedans.

GEN. BARROW AT POONA.

Inspection of Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 12.

The troops of the Poona and Kirkee garrisons, under the command of Brigadier-General Swann, C. B., paraded as strong as possible at 9 a.m. to-day for inspection by General Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding the Southern Army.

The troops were drawn up in two lines facing east and as the serried ranks of the cavalry, artillery and infantry, numbering about eight thousand, stood to at glistening sun. General Barrow with General Alderson, commanding the 6th Poona Division, and officers of the Divisional Staff, rode on to the ground and was received by Brigadier-General Swann and the troops with a general salute. The cavalcade was an imposing one, and as it moved slowly down the two lines the massed bands, located in the rear of the centre of the formation, played a number of martial airs. At the end of the inspection, General Barrow and General Alderson and Staff took up their position at the saluting base, when the troops formed up to march-past. They included the 26th Cavalry, the 13th Brigade, R. F. A, consisting of the 2nd, 8th and 42nd Batteries, the Mounted Infantry, the Ammunition Column, the 3rd Sappers and Miners, the 80th Carnatics, the Lincolnshire Regiment, the 127th Baluchis, the 115th Mahrattas, the 107th Pioneers and the Northamptonshire Regiment.

When the troops had marched past in splendid order, the cavalry and artillery returned to trot past and finally the 26th Cavalry galloped past. On forming up in review order, the troops advanced in order, and with another general salute the parade ended. The different units than marched to quarters.

General Barrow rode up to Brigadier Swann and complimented him on the turn out and appearance of the troops and added that he was very pleased at all he had witnessed on parade.

MATHERAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JANUARY 11.

PROUD MATHERAN! At last we have our tiger! At least we are told so by a correspondent to the "Advocate." For years we have been hankering for one, and green-eyed jealousy had marked us for her own. Mahableshwar has her Municipal tiger, whose exploits are dangled before our envious eyes season after season, while we had nothing—not even a Governor to play with. Our mountain was in labour, and that 'ridiculus mus' the Matheran Municipality was born, and our hopes were raised, but still it failed to produce a tiger! Imagine our feelings, then, when on opening the "Advocate" on Saturday morning we saw in glowing capitals "Tigers at Matheran." 'Tigers' in the plural—and everywhere, like the dying rats were supposed to have been. Truly, we are a wonderful hill, and our ways are past finding out.

A tiger, says this correspondent, has been killed on Porcupine Point, by a Thukar with a borrowed gun. Other tigers appear to swarm all over the hill, and cattle are being constantly carried off. One was said to have been seen near the Lake the other night; but, being rather of a Thomas Didymus disposition, I should like to have that statement verified. It may have been a 'felis chaus,' but I am inclined to believe it was some specimen of the 'felis domesticus.' A large number of the latter interesting quadrupeds have lately found their way to the hill-top. Some of the animals are tawny in colour and some are striped. It is possible that a pair of the striped and tawny variety were prowling together on a moonlight night, and, seen through spectacles of highly magnifying power, with a still more highly developed imagination, may have been mistaken for the nobler beast—especially if the spectator was on the look-out for sensational copy, which he appears to have been.

Another tiger, it is stated, had the impertinence to hold up our famous Matheran Express, by dragging a goat on to the line, evidently mistaking it for a bomb, with which it meant to upset the train.

It didn't upset the driver's nerves, I am glad to say, who with great presence of mind was able to whistle it off.

What a splendid opportunity this is for our Parsee sportsmen to distinguish themselves!—while we sing :

"Three gay young Sparks on a sunny morn,
Rode off for a tiger shoot,
And every one had a brand new gun,
And a brand new hunting suit."

All this is very delightful, but being allied to Truthful James I have sadly to confess that we have not yet bagged our tiger, and will still have to go on wanting him. On the morning after the real animal was shot, it was brought round to my bungalow by the Thakurs for inspection, also for the baksheesh which they knew they would get, and not having on the right sort of spectacles I only saw an ordinary panther—small, but full-grown, measuring 6 feet 6 inches from the tip of th nose to the tip of the tail, and 2 feet 8 inches in height. It was shot down in the valley near the Thakur hamlet of Wagetchi-wady, below Procupine Point, not far from the Marathi village of Maldoonga. In the lonely forests of Varosha and Chauderi panthers are numerous, and the aborigines in the district know how to make a better "bundobast" than those in the more outlying parts.

They are, however, very unwilling to give any information about them to visitors on the hill. It is not to their advantage to do so. They get the Government reward of Rs. 12 for every full-grown animal captured, and Rs. 6 for a cub, in addition to what they collect by taking the "bagh" round on show. Besides, the hill visitor is usually a poor shot and only succeeds in driving their recognised perquisite miles away.

Although panthers often find their way to the summit, it is years since one was killed on it—not since a young naval officer sat up in a tree five bitter January nights near Percupine Point. On the last night of his vigil, just as he was thinking of giving it up, two panther cubs and a hyena fell to his gun.

Our latest victim owes his overthrow to the skill or cunning of an old Thakur, named Wagia, who has accounted for most of the wild beasts brought up to claim the award. He possesses a very antiquated country gun, with a flint lock, and long in the barrel. His usual method is this. Having marked the spot where his quarry is known to come down to some stream to drink, or it may be to some previous 'kill,' he proceeds to fasten the weapon very securely to a log, or tree. It is loaded up with powder to nearly bursting point, old nails, bits of iron, or any persuasive hard substance he can run into it. A long cord is fastened to the trigger which he holds in his hand at some distance away. He then crouches down under his dark 'kumbli' behind some rock, which he closely resembles, and there he sits and waits—as only a Thakur can sit and wait. As soon as the beast makes his appearance, and gets well into the line of fire, he pulls the cord and the deed is done. Formerly he used to arrange some kind of a spring trap, to which the gun was attached, then go away and leave the panther to shoot himself. Unfortunately this system led to an accident. One evening an unsuspecting Thakur went dow to the stream to get water, trod on the hidden spring, and received the contents of the gun in his leg. The limb had to be amputated, and then enquiries were made which resulted in Wagia's firearm being confiscated.

Apparently the panthers got wind of the story and became more than usually audacious, so that the authorities were petitioned for the restoration of the ancient muzzle-loading machine, which was escorted back to the "gaum" in great triumph. Since then the safer method has been adopted, and as the old shikaree cannot afford to waste his ammunition, he seems to arrange his plans with admirable accuracy, and certainly deserves all the success he gets.

Matheran has been so much before the public lately, that I think she ought now to be allowed to retire quietly behind the curtain for a time. At any rate it would be just as well if all highly-coloured fictions, concerning plague, or rats, or tigers, and any equally tall stories be taken 'cum grano salis.

RAIDS IN BRITISH TERRITORY.

Zakka Khel Mission Fails.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 12.

A Peshawar correspondent says that information from across the border shows that a "Jirga" of Zakka Khels went to Hazarnoo on the 1st January, to dissuade the free-booter Multan from carrying out any more raids into British territory.

As far as can be ascertained, the "Jirga" did not meet with much success in its mission.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Annual Inspection of Harbour Works.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay, headed by the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes, the Chairman of the Trust, with a large number of guests went out yesterday afternoon on their annual inspection of the harbour, especially the new Suction Dredgers "Jinga" and "Kalu" at work on the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation, and the New Dock Works at Mody Bay. The party included the Hon Sir J. Muir Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., and other Members of Council, Brigadier General Greenfield, H. H. Sir Waghji Ravaji, G.C.I.E., Thakore of Morvi, Kumar Shri Vajayadevi of Dharampore, Members of the Legislative Council and prominent citizens of all nationalities. Luncheon was provided by the Taj Mahal Hotel for the Trustees and their guests at 2 p.m. at the Ballard Pier Shed, which was carpetted throughout and decorated with bunting. For the orthodox Hindus, the caterer was Govindji Vassanji who is well known in connection with confectionery suited to native tastes. As there was no time for the inspection of both sets of works, it was found necessary to divide the company, for whom the P. and O. launch "Gaekwar," the B. I. S. N. Company's launch "Trombay," and the launch "Sewri" were kept ready at the Ballard Pier. At 3-30 p.m. the party for the inspection of the Dredging Work left the Pier in launches, which returned about 6 p.m. The second party, for the inspection of the New Dock Works, left the Pier about 4 p.m., in a railway train which carried them as far as the Carnac Bunder, to which the works at present extend. The inspection occupied about an hour and a half. A glance at the Port Trust Works now in progress will be found interesting.

MAZAGON-SEWRI RECLAMATION.

This important work was inaugurated by His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, on the 23rd December, 1907. The Reclamation will provide additional accommodation for the increasing trade requirements of the Port, including very extensive depots for the grain and seeds and cotton trades. The provision for cotton will secure the transfer of the Cotton Green from Colaba, whereby a large area of land suitable for residential building sites will be set free, and the present system of carting cotton bales to and from the Docks through the main thoroughfares of the City will be abolished. Room is also provided for the G.I.P. Railway Stores Yard and the Government Telegraph Stores Yard now at Wadi Bunder. The Reclamation will be in touch on the landward side with the Harbour Branch Railway for a length of nearly two miles, while the other three sides will front the Harbour, and afford a wharf-frontage of nearly two and a half miles. The total area of the Reclamation, including the new timber ponds provided in place of the present ponds, will be 622 acres, of which 554 acres will be land actually recovered from the sea, the balance being low-lying land to be raised to a level for effective use. The whole area reclaimed will have a surface of good murum, and will be completed with the necessary roads, approaches, drainage, &c. The entire works, inclusive of the new timber ponds, but exclusive of roads and drainage, are estimated to cost about Rs. 143 lakhs, or, say, £950,000 sterling The reclamation will be carried out by pumping mud from the bottom of the Harbour by means of two powerful self-propelling Suction Dredgers, the "Jinga" and the "Kalu," specially constructed for the purpose by the well-known firm of Messrs. Simons and Company, of Renfrew. The construction of these dredgers was commenced in November 1907, and they arrived in Bombay a few weeks ago. Their dimensions are: length 205 feet over all, and beam 42 feet, and they have been designed to dredge 2,700 tons of material per hour each and to discharge the spoil through a floating pipe line 39" in diameter fitted with steel ball and socket joints, and land pipes, to a distance of 4,500 feet from the side of each dredger. The pumping plant of each dredger consists of very large centrifugal suction and discharging pumps, directly coupled to triple expansion surface-condensing engines. A large condenser is fitted to take the exhaust steam from all engines on board. Steam is supplied from four cylindrical multitubular boilers, constructed to Lloyd's full requirements, and fitted with Howden's patented forced draught. The boilers are specially designed for burning inferior Indian coal. A very full equipment of engine-room auxiliaries is provided, including independent circulation pumps, automatic feed pumps, bilge and general service pumps, feed-heater, filter, evaporator, &c. A spiral rotary cutter for breaking up the material to be dredged is fitted at the lower end of the suction frame, this cutter being driven though steel spur gearing by a set of compound surface-condensing engines. The suction frame is controlled by independent steam hoisting gear. Bow and stern winches of very powerful construction, arranged for rapid handling, are provided. The control of each dredger is centred on the operating bridge, on which are placed all telegraphs, speaking tubes and signals for controlling the cutter engines, pump engines and stern winch, as well as the handles for controlling the frame hoisting gear and the bow winch. One man can thus direct all the operations of dredging, and telephone communication between the dredger and the end of the pipe lines is also provided. Each dredger is electrically lighted throughout, having a powerful searchlight for manipulating the pipe line when working at night. The two vessels with the pipe lines have cost £170,000 or 25 1/2 lakhs of rupees.

THE NEW DOCKS AT MODY BAY.

The works comprise a new Wet Dock with a Dry Dock both capable of taking ships of the largest size that are likely to trade to the Port for many years to come. The standard adopted is—length 1,000 feet, beam 100 feet, and draft 36 feet. The Alexandra Wet Dock is 49·52 acres in area and affords a length of quay of, in all, 16,035 lineal feet (3 miles), including the Harbour or outer wall. The entrance is 100 feet wide and the sill 35 ft. 6 in. below mean high water level. The bottom of the Dock is 2 feet lower, affording a depth of 36 feet 3 inches for vessels to load to during ordinary neap tides. The Dock is to be completely equipped with hydraulic or electric cranes, railway sidings and sheds, and provision is made for mail steamers, before entering the Dock, to land passengers and mails at the Mole, on which a passenger railway station is to be built with a branch railway connecting with the main lines serving Bombay. The Hughes Dry Dock runs parallel to the Wet Dock entrance. It is to be 1,000 feet in length, with an entrance 100 feet wide with sill at 33 1-4 feet below high water ordinary neap tides. The works are estimated to cost about Rs. 360 lakhs. The contract with Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves for the masonry and excavation was signed on 19th April, 1904, and provides for the entire completion of the works by 1st June 1911.

REMOVAL OF FLAGSTAFF SHOAL.

This shoal lies nearly opposite to the new dock entrance. It measures about 1,300ft. by 600ft., is composed of blue basalt or trap and murum (decomposed rock) of various degrees of hardness. The highest point of the shoal is only 12ft. below low water spring tides while the finished depth in

the dock channel is to be 24ft. The work of removal is being carried out by breaking up the rock by blasting, and afterwards lifting it by means of dredgers. For this work two teak drilling barges 85ft. long by 25ft. beam have been built in the Port Trust Werkshops. Six moveable towers to carry the drills are fitted on each barge. In order to keep the barge in position spuds, or legs of timber, are fitted at each of the four corners. Steam winches are fitted for working the spuds. The drilling machines are of the Ingersoll percussive automatic feed pattern. The diameter of the cylinder is 5 inches and the length of stroke 8 inches. The number of strokes a minute is 250 and the piston makes a quarter turn each stroke. The calculated weight of the blow is 1,500 lbs. Steam is supplied by a 50 N. H.-P. locomotive boiler with a working pressure of 60 lbs. per square inch. The drills and rods are in one piece and vary in length from 18ft. to 55ft. The drills are of the X pattern and are 3¼in. across. The cost of the two drilling barges complete was Rs. 1,45,000. The work was commenced by one barge in March 1907 but stopped in May on account of the monsoon. It was continued from November 1907 to May 1908 by both barges, and holes were drilled 5ft. apart to an average depth of 3½ ft. over an area of about 150,000 sq. ft. for blasting the rock. On an average 20 holes a day were drilled from each barge. The work is carried out as follows. The barge is carefully moored in position and the spuds are then lowered and the barge slightly lifted so that it rests on the spuds. After soundings have been taken to ascertain the length of drill required, pipes 4-inch diameter are lowered on to the surface of the rock, and the six drills, spaced ten feet apart, are passed through them; the holes are drilled and then charged with explosives. When the first six holes are completed the drill towers are moved five feet, and six more holes are drilled so that the holes are five feet centre to centre. These holes are then charged, and, after the barge has been lowered into the water and removed to a safe distance, all the twelve charges are exploded by means of a dynamo electric exploder. The explosive used is gelegnite loaded in tin canisters 2 1-4 inch diameter. The usual charge is 1 1-2 lbs. for each foot in depth of the hole. In addition to the above the Trustees possess the following dredgers and steam hopper barges for work in the channels, docks and basins:—

"Octopus".—Stationary dredger with single ladder and central well, capable of lifting 1000 tons per hour from a maximum depth of 44 ft. "Teredo".—Stationary dredger with single ladder and central well, capable of lifting 500 tons per hour from a maximum depth of 32 ft. "Kuphus".—1000 ton hopper dredger with single ladder and central well capable of lifting 500 tons per hour from a maximum depth of 35 ft. Fitted with traversing gear enabling her to dredge her own flotation. "Pholas":—500 ton hopper dredger with two cranes and grab buckets loads herself in three hours. Fitted with a powerful fire engine and can be used as a tug. "Priestman".—Stationary dredger with single crane and grab, loads into 100 ton dump hopper barges in two hours. Steam hopper barges:—"Gull" and "Heron".—Each has a carrying capacity of 1,000 tons twin screws, capable of steaming at 10 knots, for work with the "Octopus." "Curlew," "Mudlark", and "Snipe";—Each has a carrying capacity of 400 tons, single screws, capable of steaming at 8 knots, and generally work with the "Teredo" or "Kuphus," can also work with the "Octopus".

TRUSTEES AND THEIR GUESTS.

The following is a list of acceptances:—

TRUSTEES.

The Hon'ble Sir Walter, C Hughes, Kt, C I E Chairman
Mr Nawroji Jehangir Gamadia
Mr H E E Procter
Admiral G H Hewett, C I E
Mr C H Armstrong
Mr W D Sheppard, I C S
Mr W C Symes,
Mr A S A Westropp, I C S
Mr D Carmichael
Mr H R Greaves
Mr Manmohandas Ramji
Mr Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim
Mr F T Rickards.

GUESTS.

The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, K C S I
The Hon'ble Mr J L Jenkins, C S I
The Hon'ble Mr G O W Dunn
The Hon'ble Mr W L Cameron
The Hon'ble Mr R A Lamb, C I E, I C S
Brigadier-General R M Greenfield, C B
Captain W C Crosse

Allana, Mr F D
Abbott, Mr F J
Aitkin, Mr R
Anderson, Mr F G H
Anderson, Mr W C
Andrews, Capt B, R N R
Arnot, Mr P J
Aston, Mr A H S
Asa Hoshang, Dastoor A Hussein, Mr
Adamjee Peerbhoy, Kt
Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Mr
Barret, Mons C
Begbie, Mr J
Bendien, Mr J G
Bickett, Mr T W
Black, Mr J
Blascheck, Mr H
Boyd, Mr A E
Brady, Mr W H
Buck, Commander A
Byrne, Mr C H
Barjor P Karani, Dr
Behramji Nawroji Gamadia, Mr
Carruthers, Mr R
Coleman, Mr G E
Combe, Mr L
Cooper, Mr A T
Cordue, Lieut-Col W G R, R E
Cresswell, Mr P W
Crimmin, Lieut Col J, V C, C I E
Crump, Mr L C, I C S
Caffe, Mr T W
Curtis, Commander
Cursetji Jamsetji Damania, Mr
Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, Mr
Cowasji Jehangir Sir, Kt
Chatoorbhooj Bhaichundbhai, Mr
Chatoorbhooj Shivji, Mr
Chunilal H Setalwad, The Hon Mr
Chonilal Vijbucandas Mehta, Mr
Currumsee Damjee, Rao Bahadur
Dobson, Commander P R I M
Dabeevich, Commander M
Dame, Mr J M
David, Sir Sassoon J, Kt
Dennison, Mr E H
Dickinson, Capt W H
Dovey, Mr A G
Dudgeon, Capt E de S, I A
Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas, Mr
D J Tata, Mr
Darasha Eruchji Chichgar, Khan Bahadur
Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart Sir
Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Mr
Jugmohandas V Dwarkadas Mr
Javashunker Waghji Vyas, Mr
Keene, Mr P E
Kent, Mr R J
Kodama, Mr K
Kon, Captain B
Kreis, Mr H
Kaikhosru Maneckji, Mr, Editor "Bombay Samachar"
Kawasji Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur
Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed, Mr, Editor "Akbar-i-Islam"
Keshawlal Ragunathji Bhoota, Mr
Keshavji Nathu Sailor, Khan Bahadar
Kali Keshavdas, Mr
Lattey, Mr W A M
Leslie, Mr A
Liston, Capt W G
Litchfield, Commander, R N
Logan, Mr A C, I C S
Lucas, Mr W H, I C S
Leslie, Mr G L
Lowji Meghji, Mr
Lukhamsee Nappoo, Mr
Macbeth, Mr J B K
Macdonald, Mr A A, Engineer
Mayston, Mr H
Madhavdas Trimbak Zinabhai, Mr
Mathurdas Gordhandas, Mr
McDonald, Mr J
McMurray, Mr T
Meance, Mr J
Metcalfe, Mr J G E
Meghji Valabdas, Mr
Meyer, Mr O
Mirza Mahomed Shiraze, Mr
Michael, Mr W H
Milne, Mr J S W
Millard, Mr W S
Milward-Baron, Mr W
Moore, Mr T D
Motilal Kanji, Mr
Muirhead, Mr A
Mundy, Mr B H
Murzban M C, Khan Bahadur, C I E
Mulraj Khatao, Mr
Nathan, Mr S A
Chichgar, Mr N R, Editor "Akbhar-i-Saudagar"
Nusserwanji Nowroji Wadia, Mr
Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr
Naranji Permanand, Mr
Narondas Manmohandas Ramji, Mr
Narondas Purshottamdas Mr
Narotum Gordhandas, Mr
Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas, Mr
Phillips, Mr R M
Pickard, Mr F F, Chief Engineer, R N
Platt, Mr A
Plinston, Mr G G
Potts, Capt W F
Price, Mr A B
Priestley, Mr W
Proes, Mr E M
Phiroze C Sethna, Mr
Phirozesha M Mehta, K C I E, The Hon Sir
Pranjivandas Narandas, Mr
Purshottam Kalidas, Mr
Purshottamdas Thakordas, Mr
Purshottam Kanji, Mr
Raymond, Mr H J
Reed, Mr H S
Richardson, Mr W
Remington, Mr F C
Robertson, Mr F
Roe, Mr E W G
Rogers, Mr J B L
Ross, Mr W M
Russ, Mr C A
Rustom N Vacha Ghandy, Mr, Editor "Sanj Vartaman"
Rustomji Nowroji Gamadia, Mr
Rawji Narronji, Mr
Ranchoddas Gordhandas, Mr.
Ranchoddas Tribhowandas, Mr
Ranchordas Thackersey Mr
Ruttonsee Mooljee, Mr
Service, Mr G
Sharples, Mr J
Shaw, Mr F W
Shilstone, Mr W N
Slater, Mr J S
Stephenson, Mr G
Stewart, Mr J
Stranack, Mr F D
Strandes, Mr A
Sutton, Mr F H
Symons, Mr H S
Symons, Mr J L
Stevens, Mr C F
Stirling, Captain
Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia, Mr
Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, Mr
Tchirkin, Mr S
Tickell, Mr J R
Tod, Mr A M
Tullock, Mr H F P
Turner, Dr J A
Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Mr
Tulsidas Kesavdas, Mr
Uelinger, Mr H
Vernon, Mr C J
Valjee Shawjee, Mr.
Velji Moolji, Mr.
Vandrawan Valjee, M.
Vallabdas Chatoorbhooj, Mr
Vinayak Ramachandra Luxumonji, Mr
Vussonjee Currumsey Damji, Mr
Wagstaff, Mr H F
Whitzell, Mr A L
Willcock, Lieut and Commander A
Wilson, Mr C H
Wilson, Mr P R
Willis, Mr R A
White, Mr W H
Waljí Soonderji, Mr
Welji Bhimji, Mr

TRUSTEES' OFFICERS.

Pyers, Mr J
Hanson, Mr C M
Cherry, Mr J A
Berry, Commander T A L, de, R I M
Vines, Commander D F R I M
Messent, Mr P G
Fosbery, Mr A C W
Savile, Mr L H
Panton, Mr A
Watson, Mr E Y
Moos, Mr N A F
Powell, Dr S A
Shivdas Parmanandas, Dr
Piper, Mr F S
Deane, Mr J R.

SENSATIONAL WILL CASE.

Forgery Established.

HONORARY MAGISTRATE IMPLICATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 12.

Judgment has been delivered by the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh in a sensational will case. A will is said to have been executed by Kuar Narindra Bahadur of these Provinces in October 1908 which was alleged to be a forgery. The Lower Court held that the will was genuine, relying mainly on the evidence of Khan Bahadur Choudhri Nasrat Ali, Honorary Magistrate, and late Assistant Secretary of the British Indian Association, who was the attesting witness of the will, and who swore that he signed the deed on April 20 at Sandila in 1905, which date is affixed after his attestation.

On the appeal coming before the Judicial Commissioners it was proved that Choudhri Nasrat Ali, who is a Municipal Commissioner of Lucknow, was present in Lucknow at a municipal meeting on the very day and about the same time as when he had sworn he was at Sandila. The Judicial Commissioners held therefore that his evidence was utterly unworthy of credit and should be rejected, and found for appellants, declaring the will to be a palpable forgery.

The case has excited great interest in Lucknow and amongst talukdars of Oudh, Choudhri Nasrat being a well known man.

BURIAL GROUND DISPUTE.

Boundary Wall Removed.

STRONG MAHOMEDAN RESENTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JANUARY 12.

Great excitement prevails here among the Mahomedan community owing to the demolition of the boundary wall of their ancient Burial Ground by orders of the Collector. The incident is most unfortunate at the present moment, because the Lingayat annual fair is being held alogside the Burial Ground and large crowds of Hindu villagers are freely entering and using it for private purposes, which is outrageous to Mahomedan feelings. The concurrence of the Fair and the Mohurrum this year enhances the seriousness of the situation.

The Mahomedans here sent a deputation to Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Secretary, Deccan Moslem League, to visit the Burial Ground and see matters personally. He came here to-day and saw the place and advised his co-religionists to be calm and self-controlled, not to create any disturbance, and assured them that justice would be done to them by the proper authorities. Large crowds assembled at the station to-night to see him off.

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH'S LECTURE.

Means of Communication.

There was again a large audience in the Hall of the Byramji Jejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution, Queen's Road, Bombay, last night, when Professor Lees-Smith of the London School of Economics and Science delivered the 6th of his series of lecture on commercial training in India and the advantages of establishing in Bombay an institution for imparting commercial education.

The Lecturer in the opening said that he was afraid he would not be able to touch tariffs at all that evening. To explain the principles of preferential tariff and Swadeshism required a long time and he feared it was not possible to do that that evening. The supreme fact about the economic condition of the land was that two thirds or nearly 3/4 of the population were engaged in one single industry, that of agriculture. It was difficult for an ordinary observer in England even if he was told of it. He could not easily understand this condition of a country where there were over half a million villages each with a population of nearly 5,000 people, extending over an area as large as the whole of Europe minus Russia. However it being the aspiration of every nation to progress and accept certain reforms, India had also been attempting to adopt Western ideas. Those ideas were not quite European but they were Indian ideas transformed into Western ones. India at the present juncture was therefore in a peculiar position to build up a manufacturing population they could see the effects of the movement in that direction. Any one who observed even from a distance would find that new ideas were beginning to work, the past systems, attitude towards the women, attitude towards civilization and social reforms, were all beginning to undergo sudden change, such as their forefathers could not even conceive of. The main type of Englishmen was altogether changed by their taking to manufacture and removing from the country to the town. Even in their naval and military situation they found the essential feature was that England depended for the supply of her food and wants upon countries over the seas. Why was that? Becaus she had efficient means and resources of bringing home the supply. Upon the means of communication also depended the prosperity of the country. Since the Mutiny of 1857 the real progress in the direction of economical industries of the land began in India. The Mutiny put the land in heavy debts. To pay of the debts taxation had to be increased. Taxation would only be maintained with greater industrial prosperity and increase of work. The Government had to concentrate their attention upon means of stimulating the economic progress of the land. The result was that the railway extension came into operation and instead of a couple of hundred miles of railways 50 years ago the conntry could boast of over 37,000 miles of railway. That was the progress made in less than half a century. In the time of famine without the means of communication charity and money would be of no avail. The real difficulty was not so much the drought as the immovability of food-stuff. The essential effect of the situation was now different. The food might be dearer but it could be brought on the spot. Without the means of communication all the money in the world could not save lives in the famine stricken districts. The relief in time of famine was carried out in India by the same method as it was done in times of unemployment and distress in Great Britain. The able bodied were helped by work is the kind of works being rough unskilled work. But in regard to the relief India was a step forward compared to Great Britain. In India when the sufferers were such whose delicacy of touch might be injured by being called upon to do rough unskilled work, they were asked to work in the sphere of their own industry. The problem of famine could therefore be solved by developing the means of communication.

The next lecture will be delivered on Friday evening instead of to-morrow as was originally announced, Mr. Lees-Smith having to address the University Senate to-morrow evening.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

Accused Liberated on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

To-day the prosecution was commenced, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, of Keron Chandra Mukerjee for publishing a seditious pamphlet entitled "Pantha," which was circulated to stir up feelings of disaffection against the Government and to incite violation. The accused was first arrested in connection with the Bighatty Dacoity Case and again in connection with the present case.

Further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday week, the accused being enlarged on a bail of Rs. 5,000.

DACOITY AT SERAMPORE.

Three Bengalis Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The trial commenced before the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, to-day, of three Bengali youths charged with committing dacoity in the house of one Soshi Benshaw Sur. A revolver was stated to have been used to intimidate the inmates of the house and cash and ornaments worth Rs. 200 were carried off. The object of the dacoity was alleged to have been to provide means for starting a "Swadeshi" shop. One of the accused made a statement incriminating himself and his companions.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 14th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 19,720, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 5,316. The total earnings from 1st January to 14th November, 1908, were Rs. 2,36,664, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,261.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,395, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 388. The total earnings from 1st January to 14th November, 1908, were Rs. 84,015, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,300.

COCAINE SMUGGLING IN CALCUTTA.

Large Seizure by Superintendent Bird.

SURATI SMUGGLERS' CLEVER DEVICE.

The Excise Preventive Force in Calcutta devote considerable time and energy to the campaign against the large illcit traffic in cocaine, and from time to time have effected considerable captures. But it is only on the rarest occasions that they have met with so signal a success as that achieved on Friday, when Superintendent H. L. Bird seized ten and seven-eighth ounces of cocaine and arrested two Suratis on charges of illegal possession of the drug.

Like all other smugglers, those who exploit cocaine are extremely cunning craftsmen, and are past masters in the art of secret packing. To this they have the added advantage of the assistance of continental firms who, while knowing that the traffic is contraband, are prepared to ship the goods on order.

Information was conveyed to Superintendent Bird that a Surati named Ebrahim Khaka had arrived in Calcutta from Bombay with a large quantity of cocaine, of which he was endeavouring to dispose, and to assist him had enlisted the services of a friend, another Surati, named Lall Khan, to act as a broker. The case from the first presented many difficulties to the Excise people and the original idea of employing a "bepari" to negotiate for a purchase was, perforce, given up because there was no certainty that he would not betray the designs of the officers, Eventually Mr. Bird decided to bring in from another section a Bengali Sub-Inspector of Excise who was unknown in the locality in which the men were living in the Northern Division. When the preparations were complete this officer was provided with two bundles of thin paper cut to the size of ten-rupee notes, each bundle being cased with a genuine note so as to give the impression that two thick packages of notes were being shown. At 1 p. m., on Friday, the Inspector, armed with his paper-money, was sent to the given address, 393, Upper Chitpore Road, accompanied by an informer, and shortly afterwards Superintendent Bird, with his staff, proceeded to the Jorabagan thana where he applied for and obtained police assistance. The party then drove to the vicinity of the suspected house and, after a lapse of thirty minutes, receiving information from an informer, who had been previously posted, proceeded to the premises which were at once entered

THE FIRST CAPTURE.

In a room on the second floor of the house Superintendent Bird found the Sub-Inspector engaged in a conversation with Lall Khan, and was informed by his subordinate that negotiations for purchase had actually been opened and were then being discussed and that, acting under Lall Khan's instructions, a woman had brought into the room a sample packet of the cocaine. The room in which this meeting took place was forthwith carefully searched, but nothing of an incriminating character was found. After some persuasion, however, and with the assistance of a "Delilah" in the person of the woman employed by Lall Khan, and latter led the officers upstairs to the third floor. Meanwhile the principal, Ebrahim Khaka, had arrived and was "introduced" to Mr. Bird, who detained him pending the result of the search.

He vehemently protested ignorance of any cocaine traffic and continued to do so almost to the last. Lall Khan then unlocked a cook-room door and the entire party entered. A thorough search was made and Mr. Bird and his staff found no fewer than forty 60-grain packets of cocaine done up in compressed form. Each was labelled "Cocaine Hydrocholorate, one-eighth ounce, made in Germany;" and a phial bearing the same label and containing one-eighth of an ounce of the drug; the total quantity recovered here was five ounces.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.

Ebrahim Khaka was again closely questioned, but he continued to vigorously protest his non-complicity in the business. Eventually, however, both men were induced to take Superintendent Bird and his party to 83, Colootollah Street, Khaka's residence. The man continuing to protest said there was nothing there he was afraid to show and produced the key of his trunk which he opened and invited an examination of its contents. It contained, he said, nothing contraband, but his personal effects. At first this appeared to be perfectly true. Amongst the clothing found in the box was a hard pillow said to be stuffed with cotton. This the superintendent at once ripped open and recovered from it thirty-eight phials of cocaine, equal to five and three quarter ounces of the drug, and bearing similar labels to that found at 393, Upper Chitpore Road. Khaka was once more invited to make an explanation, but insisted for some time that he had no knowledge of the cocaine, or how it got into his pillow. Eventually, however, he admitted ownership. Both men were arrested and placed before Mr. J. T. Baboneau, Collector of Excise, who ordered them to be sent up for trial.

The commercial value of the cocaine captured is said to be about Rs. 20 per ounce; but considered as an article of contraband the wholesale value is much enhanced, and the price, which fluctuates, is declared to be at present Rs. 40 per ounce. Between the wholesale dealers and the consumers, however, the drug passes through two or three intermediaries, and before it reaches the victim of the habit has been adulterated to such an extent that the wholesale illicit price becomes still higher. The trade is a very lucrative one, and as detection is difficult, and convictions are generally accompained by fines only, it attracts many followers.

On Saturday the men were placed before Mr. T. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, when Ebrahim Khaka was fined Rs. 200 or, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment, and Lall Khan Rs. 100 or, in default, four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ENGLISH CLIMATE CHANGING

The popular idea that the English climate is changing receives no support from meteorological records or from such data as are available from the centuries before these were obtained. This is emphasized by a paper entitled "Is Our Climate Changing?" read lately before the British Association by Sir John Moore. Says "The Hospital" in a note about Sir John's paper: "There is a very general impression abroad, as he points out, that winters are less severe and later than of old, that summers are rainier and cooler, springs less balmy, and autumns more torrid than in the good old times. Certainly it is common experience that snow rarely falls in any quantity before January, whereas all old traditions represent a heavy snowfall as the proper environment for Christmas festivities. Probably, however the inclemency of December and the joyousness of April are the outcome of poetic license, rather than of the actual experience of our forefathers. So at least concludes Sir John Moore, and he supports his thesis with some very remarkable evidence.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Annual Meeting.

At the Annual Meeting on December 11, Sir William Bisset, the Chairman, said:—I am sure that everyone of you who has taken up this Report has already noticed, with the same regret as your Board have in presenting them, the lamentable results which paragraph 5 records of the working for the half year we are reviewing. Not only has there been a serious set-back in the gross earnings, but there has been also a heavy increase in expenditure, with the net result that we have to carry forward only Rs. 1,18,10,593 towards our yearly aggregate, whereas in the year 1907 we carried forward Rs. 1,58,89,966 towards the aggregate net earnings, of which we have to make over Rs. 2,00,00,000 to Government before we share in surplus profits. Moreover, the estimated results of the current half-year are not only not better, but worse, than I mentioned as probable when I addressed you in June last. I then told you that, taking a favourable view of the outlook as affected by famine conditions and the failure of crops in Upper India, "we can look forward to little, if any, surplus profit in excess of the extra ¼ per cent. which, as you will remember, the Secretary of State guaranteed us for the first three years of our contract." The Agent's telegraphic estimate of the results for the current half-year is that the gross earnings will be Rs. 183·12 Lakhs, the working expenses Rs. 125·45 lakhs, and the net earnings Rs. 57·67 lakhs; the percentage of expenses to gross earnings coming to 68·50, or 15·18 per cent. higher than in 1907. So that with the amount carried forward from the first half-year, the aggregate net earnings of the system for the year 1908 are likely to amonut to about Rs. 1,76,00,000, or about Rs. 87,00,000 less than was earned in 1907. These results, which are so disappointing both to the Government and to ourselves, bring home to us in an unpleasant way the consequences of famine and scarcity among the people of India; but, gentlemen, I hope to satisfy you that there are indications of better results hereafter, the monsoon having been a favourable one over the greater part of the districts served by our system, and more particularly in Rajputana. Turning to the results of the past half-year dealt with in the Report, it will be seen that the passenger traffic has shewn considerable elasticity. If you will turn to para. 7 you will see the figures, which are very encouraging indeed. The increase in numbers and earnings on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and R.-M. Railway, respectively, under 3rd class, is 984,329 and 481,517, and Rs. 3,17,225 and Rs. 1,65,500, and reduced to percentages these increases amount to 11 and 5 per cent. in numbers and 13 and 4 per cent. in earnings, respectively. Our officers in India attribute this increase to the celebration of a greater number of Hindu marriages this year and larger attendance at fairs, and, while I accept this explanation, I look beyond this immediate cause and see signs, in this greater expenditure on railway journeys, of recovery from the impoverishment caused by the previous period of famine and scarcity in 1902-3, which affected our own districts more directly. It is to the failure of our goods traffic that the reduction of our Revenue is due. Not only were there smaller crops to carry, but these, where handled by our railway, were carried for short distances only, and not to the usual extent to Bombay. The falling off in goods traffic, under the head of general merchandise, resulted on the B. B. & C. I. Railway in a decrease of 52,414 tons and Rs. 9,91,611 earnings, or, say, percentage decreases of 4 and 14 respectively. The corresponding figures for the R.-M. Railway were 231,000 tons and Rs. 21,00,000 respectively, the decrease in percentages being 18 and 22 respectively. These losses chiefly occurred under cotton, oil seeds, fodder, sugar, grain and salt. The loss in traffic to Bombay as compared with 1907 was 101,578 in tonnage and Rs. 17,73,339 in value via Sabarmati, and 46,920 in tonnage and Rs. 7,13,005 in value via Godra respectively, Owing to the limited traffic, the average train loads on the B. B. & C. I. Railway were only 306 tons, as compared with 370 tons, in the corresponding period of 1907, and on the R.-M Railway 130 tons compared with 135 tons. Even at the present there is no indication of a revival of the goods traffic, either on the Home Line or in the Rajputana Districts, but just as the failure of the crops last winter has involved the failure of four goods revenue this year, so the better crops now beginning to be harvested should bring back to us the more normal amount of goods traffic. With these remarks on the Revenue side of the account, I must touch briefly on the salient features of the expenditure as explained in considerable detail in paragraph 10 of the Report, to which I would invite your attention. In previous addresses I have informed you of the extensive preparations we are making on our Home Line for the opening of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, of the numerous works in progress on enlarging the station accommodation, on strengthening our permanent way, on renewing our weaker bridges, and improving our Rolling Stock, and generally on increasing the capacity of the railway for dealing with a larger traffic. We have not thought it desirable to interrupt the accepted programme for completing these preparations, and we have to ask your forbearance when the consequences of this decision are shewn in an increased bill for working expenses. Another important feature is the increased outlay in salaries and wages, part of which is directly consequent upon the prevalence of famine conditions, and will cease with the return of normal prices, but part also, and this is likely to be a permanent increase, consequent on your Board having recognised that the general rise in the price of necessaries and of house rent, particularly in the Bombay district, must be met by an increase in the remuneration of the lower-paid staff. In these remarks I have been anticipating the results for the whole year now current, and I shall close them by reminding you that, by the special provision in our contract, which gave us three years time to develop the increase of traffic which we determined to attract by reduced rates and fares, you will receive in July next, when the accounts for the year 1908 are presented, the supplementary dividend of 1-8 per cent., which that provision guaranteed for the first three years of our new contract. For future years we have to depend upon our 3 per cent. guarantee, with such addition as may be derived from surplus profits in excess of the agreed aggregate. We have, however, been able in previous years to build up a reserve fund of about £320,00 and we trust that with a return of more normal conditions your Directors will be in a position to maintain in future years the same supplementary divided of ½ per cent. as you have hitherto received, making 3½ per cent. on your stock. Before proposing the resolution for the adoption of the Report I may mention that the arbitration proceedings in India, the conclusion of which must be awaited before the final distribution of assets can be made to the holders of the old Consolidated Stock, are still in progress. No effort has been spared on the part of the Company to facilitate the settlement, and I can only assure you that an immediate distribution of the sum which will be available for the final dividend will be made by your Board as soon as these questions are settled. Where legal or semi-legal proceedings are in question it is dangerous to prophesy, but I think a settlement can now hardly be delayed more than a few months.

I have now, Gentlemen, to move—"That the Report of the Directors, with the Accounts for the half-year ended at 30th June1, 908, now presented, be received and adopt.

Mr. Samuel J. Wilde (Director): I beg leave to second that.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, before I put the resolution to the meeting, I shall be glad to answer any questions that any Stockholder may wish to put.

A Proprietor: There is one question I should like to ask, Sir, with regard to the arbitration proceedings. Assuming they go against us, what proportion of the surplus assets do you think the old Shareholders should receive—I mean as a reasonable expectation, because you cannot, of course, answer to a penny?

The Chairman: The amount we have in our reserve for the old Shareholders is £24,000. We anticipate that if the arbitration proceedings were to go against us on every point, about £6,000 of that would be absorbed and the balance would be divided.

(The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.)

The Chairman: The second proposition I have to make is:—"That the Directors be authorised to distribute the interest payable by the Secretary of State on the 1st January, 1909, on the Capital Stock of the Company rateably among the respective persons who were on the 9th December 1908, the registered Proprietors of such stock."

Col. R. A. Sargeaunt (Director): I beg to second that resolution.

(The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.)

The Chairman; Gentlemen, the third resolution I have to propose is one to convey an expression of our consideration for the Company's Staff in India. Perhaps you would naturally think that in some degree they are responsible for the very bad report this half-year. I do not think they are. They have had to carry out their duty. They are not responsible for the failure of the crops, and they are not responsible for the expenditure that the Government and the Board have authorised and directed them to carry out; and I think the unfavourable nature of the report in no way minimises our duty to recognise the arduous labours of our Staff. (Hear, hear.) Without further preface, I will move this resolution, which I feel sure you will be kind enough to support:—"That the best thanks of the Preprietors be presented to Major A. D. G. Shelley, R. E., the Company's Agent, and to the Indian Staff of the Company generally, for their careful conduct of the affairs of their respective charges."

Sir E. C. K. Ollivant (Director): I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution, and I would only add that I concur in everything the Chairman has said as to the responsibility of the Staff.

(The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.)

The Chairman: That, gentlemen, closes the business of the meeting, and I hope that when we meet next we shall have something more cheerful to say to you. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. G. Stewart: Gentlemen, I beg to propose:—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Board of Directors for their attention to the interests of the Company, and to the Chairman for his courteous conduct in the Chair."

Mr. P. W. C. Phillips: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

(The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.)

The Chairman: Gentlemen, on behalf of my colleagues and myself I wish to thank you very cordially for your kind reception of this unfavourable report, and to assure you that we shall continue to devote our best efforts to your advantage. (Applause.)

PASSION IN NEW LITERATURE.

"At one sentence in the remarkable new book by Mr. Henry Mills Alden many readers will hesitate," says the "New York Times." "Mr. Alden is writing of what he calls the New Literature, and is describing the new psychical era which he affirms has dawned, and he goes to the length of saying:

"'The primary passions, and especially those mentioned for deprecation in the Litany—envy, hatred, and malice—are negligible factors except in degenerate life and literature, and we wonder how they could ever have had such prominence in old plays and novels.'

"The editor of 'Harper's Magazine' discerns amids the changes which have come upon the world within the last half-century a complete revolution in human nature. He is not satisfied to describe this as an amelioration; he insists that it is the passing into a new psychical dispensation; the soul of man is no longer what it was. It is unfair to judge this astonishing thesis apart from the erudite and ingenious argument advanced to support it. But it is not unfair to judge the statement quoted, because it has to do with a question on fact upon which we are all perfectly well informed.

"So judging it, it is impossible to admit its accuracy. The primary passions, so far as common observation shows, are no less active to day than in former days, and as for envy, hatred, malice, and uncharitableness, we may no longer feel the need of asking the good Lord to deliver us from the Turk and the comet, but there would appear to be no less reason than of old for imploring deliverance from the old faults.

"If one means that women no longer poison the objects of their envy, and men no longer brutally butcher victims their hatred, and monsters no longer satisfy their malice by unprofitable exhibitions of it, one is quite right. The passions are more sophisticated in their activity, but who familiar with life can assert that they have lost a particle of strength or eagerness? Who, remembering—as Mr. Alden for the moment did not remember—the best of contemporary fiction can assert that the literary representation of life has lost in any degree its sense of the force of primal passion? The most primitive of all passions has indeed never had such conspicuous recognition in literature, and the seven deadly sins, if they have become polite, have thereby only fitted themselves to inhabit the dwellings of polite literature. A novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward has just finished its course in "Harper's Magazine;" "The Testing of Diana Mallory" is a story of envy, hatred, malice and uncharitableness, with, be it said, an overrighteous saint for a heroine. Yet Mrs. Ward and Thomas Hardy are the writers whom Mr. Alden most often appeals to as representative in literature of the new psychical era. Whether primal passion is a negligible factor in Mr. Hardy's giganeic work—anyone who has touched it is competent to decide.

"Especially true and valuable is a point made by Mr. Alden concerning the exhibition of human nature by modern fiction; this point namely, that it has necessarily lost crude and dramatic strength. It can no longer avail itself of the method of strong contrast, because it perceives that as a matter of fact human characters are not strongly contrasted. The elimination of unconcealed hatred and brutal malice, the disappearance, in short of the villain, makes impossible the old denouement. A certain objective impressiveness is impossible now.

"Outwardly, as to scenic projection, the issues of life are less impressively determined. In reality, those issues are more vital to-day than they ever were before, and the real dramatic interest of the battles which the human spirit is fighting exceeds by far that of those of the day of banners and splintering lances. We understand Mr. Alden to affirm this, and we are grateful to him for what we understand is a warning to a certain type of the modern writer against the temptation to 'a complete retirement where he has recourse to analysis with a view mainly to the intellectual satisfaction of his readers or to an exquisite esthetic satisfaction through the supple play of his fancy."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GAIETY GOSSIP.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay gaieties are now beginning to be awakened. Everyone has come back refreshed from the holidays and had been busy sending out invitations and greeting their friends with New Year's wishes and saying "We'll begin the year gaily now." In "Lady Randolph Churchill's Reminiscences" it is remarked how different the invitations of to-day are from those of a few years ago. "The carefully-worded, beautifully-written invitation of thirty years ago is dropped in favour of a garble telephone message such as 'Will Mrs. S. dine with Lady T., and bring a man, and if she can't find one she mustn't come as it would make thirteen' or a message to a club, "Will Mr. G. dine with Lady T. to-night? If no, will he look in the card-room and see if any of her lot are there, and suggest somebody?' Of course these are written in London, but in these times of motors, which can be taken out any and all hours, they are fast spreading their unceremoniousness to Bombay.

The Race Course on Saturday was very gay and many fashionable and pretty dresses were to be seen. Mrs. Michael was in brown, Mrs. Gilbert in mole colour, the Misses Beaman in white serge coats and skirts with large hats trimmed with roses. Lady Muir Mackenzie came for a few races wearing a beautiful dress of pink and black and a large black hat. Mrs. Gibb was in mauve, Mrs. Gell in black. Mrs. Wadia's dress would take an artiste to describe it was a very beautiful one. There were many more exceeding pretty dresses and hats on the lawn, which seems a very popular spot on Saturday afternoons.

This week, I think, there are no dances. To the members of the Sketching Club, however, the week is interesting, as on Wednesday, 13th, the annual meeting is being held. The town is full of sketchers this year. Everywhere they are to be met doing morning views on Beach Candy, evening lights at Choupatie, sketching at Colaba and one at Mahim; so if all are members of the Club ought to be a large exhibition this year.

The hunting is not attracting many ladies this year, but there are a few who go out very regularly and seem to be much pleased with the most excellent runs that have been this year.

There is a meeting of a Time and Talents Society on the Ridge next Monday, to which most of the girls who are here to enjoy the season's gaiety belong, and give a little of their time and talent to the help of others who have less than they.

The Ladies' Gymkhana is most popular now in the afternoons, the tennis courts and badminton attracting many members there. Of course there are many children always running about at play, the merry-go round, of Raven Hill renown, being the scene of much fun and frolic.

W. J. A.

DISCOVERY IN DERBY.

In the Heart of a Mountain

Interesting explorations have been made in the roof of the Peak Cavern at Castleton, by members of the Derbyshire Pennine Club.

Wooden ladders were spliced together to a length of 40ft. and then swung to the roof by means of ropes attached to a tall scaffold pole. The top of the ladder rested on the edge of a small shelf a few inches wide above which is a vertical crack 10ft. high. In this a short wooden ladder, resting on the 1ft. was placed sideways. It was very awkward to get up the short upper ladder, for, if a man went well into the fissure he got stuck, and when he came further out there was some danger of the ladder tilting. A slip would have involved a sheer drop of 30ft. on to solid rock. The hole in the roof is about 16ft. long and 4ft. wide in the middle. It has curved sides and pointed ends, the southern one being whare the long ladder rested. This hole shows the section of a fissure, the bottom portions having been swept away by the action of the water which formed the enormous arch at the entrance to the cavern. The purpose of the exploration was to follow this fissure back into the heart of the hill and very remarkable it proved to be.

From the edge of the opening the floor of the fissure, covered with loose screes slopes up steeply in a southerly direction to a curious formation like a ruined spiral staircase with its steps worn away. The explorers scrambled up, and thus reached a higher and much narrower floor of the fiss

NAGPUR EXHIBITION.

Presentation to Mr. Low.

Mr. C. E. Low, C. I. E. I. C. S., the Secretary of the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition, was presented by the exhibitors on Monday, the 4th January, with a beautiful model in silver of the pavilion, presented to the citizens of Nagpur by Kustoor Chand Daga of Kamptee at the hour appointed. Mr. C. E. Low was conducted to the Audience Hall in the exhibition ground, which was splendidly decorated by the exhibitors for the ceremony. Rai Bahadur Bezonji Dadabhoy, Manager of the Empress Mills representing the exhibitors, whose agents were all-present on the dais, introduced the reader of the address in the following words:

"Ladies and Gentlemen.—You know the object for which we have all met here to-day. It is to do honour to our esteemed friend, Mr. Low. In doing this, however, the exhibitors have special reasons to rejoice in the fact that their humble appreciation of his merits have unexpectedly received the stamp of the far higher honour conferred upon him by His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. (Applause.) Many of you no doubt have already congratulated him, but I am sure all of you also join me in heartily congratulating him once more—(applause)—on his being enrolled a companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire." (Loud applause).

Mr. N. M. Patell read the address which stated: "We have taken the liberty to invite you here to-day in order that we may open our hearts to you and tell you how deep is our appreciation of all that you have done for us in connection with this exhibition. It has now nearly run it course and what a success it has been both from spectacular and utilitarian points of view will be testified to by the thousands who have during the past eight weeks thronged within its specious and well-laid grounds and have derived both pleasure and benefit from an inspection of the many and various interesting and useful articles which adorn its stalls. How much of this success is due to you is known to all, and in a special manner to those who have had anything to do with its organization and management. You have emphatically been its inspiring genius and though many willing hands have co-operated with you, they have done so animated by your energy and guided by your wise counsel. And in this, what has been a work of love with you, you forgot all consideration for your health. We are very glad that a few days much needed rest has so far improved it as to enable you to respond to our invitation. Your claims to our gratitude do not rest solely on what you have done for us in your official capacity. Your never failing courtesy and sweetness of temper have inspired us with feelings of deep regard for you personally; you who have not shown distinction in caste, creed, or colour have given uniform satisfaction; and as an humble and, as we hope, an abiding token of our regard for you as the organizer of this Exhibition and of our thankfullness for all your kindness, we beg leave to present you with this model in silver of the Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Pavilion and we request you to kindly accept it."

Mr. Low, in reply, said:—

"Rai Bahadur, Mr. Patell, Exhibitors, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It would have been only natural, if, when Khan Bahadur invited me to meet a gathering of Exhibitors, whom every Secretary of an Exhibition is taught to regard as his natural foes, I had felt apprehensive of being greeted with bombs or brickbats; fortunately however, a letter from Mr. Cuverji had removed any possibility of such a fear on my part and had prepared me to some extent for the very handsome and most unexpected testimonial that you have been so kind as to present to me to-day. The compliment to my Committee and its employes generally as well as to myself is very high one, and will prove in a way nothing else could to all who may hear of it the success which attended the Exhibition. We dwellers in mofussil towns have but little opportunity of making the acquaintance of those who are leading figures in the big world of business. We are mostly Government, officials, lawyers or landholders, and those few of us who can lay claim to the title of business men, are with one or two distinguished, exceptions experienced only in narrow circles and cannot boast the wide outlook on affairs that residence in a Presidency town brings with it. We were therefore naturally apprehensive that our efforts to make suitable arrangements for exhibitors and spectators might fail to satisfy gentlemen who had experience of many better equipped, shows than ours; and we all of us, resolved, if we went wrong it would not be from a failure to seek and accept advice from the exhibitors themselves. It has been with the help of that advice that nearly all the detailed arrangements have been framed.

"I am sure that we shall of us go away the better for having worked shoulder to shoulder with men whose point of view was previously unknown to and unappreciated by us. The Government official will no longer regard the business man as a troublesome person, who is always wanting something that Government rules do not provide for the lawyer will cease to regard him merely as a potential client, and the business man will cease to look on the lawyer and official as idle and obstructive theorists, while I think all who had to do anything with the Exhibition whether as spectators or in any position of responsibility, will have gained a respect for those who are fighting India's battles in the field of Industry and a feeling that the hopes of furnishing this great and splendid country with the economic equipment necessary to self-respecting natives are growing brighter every year—(applause). Perhaps it is a mistake to introduce the personal element, if it is, you must forgive me, for I can't help it; but I should like to take this opportunity of telling you how much I have appreciated your kindness and consideration for myself; your readiness to assist me with your advice and to help me out of the various mistakes I fell into, and how highly I appreciate the distinction of having obtained an award of merit from such competent, though such kindly judges." (Hearty applause).

MR. MARTIN RIDLEY SMITH, of Warren House, Hayes, Kent, whose will has been proved, is the seventh member of the famous banking firm of Smith, Payne, and Smiths, who has left a very large fortune. The testator died last month at the age of seventy-five, and his property has been valued for probate at £374,601. The bequests are nearly all of a family nature. A clause in the will provides that the executors and trustees shall be indemnified from all responsibility in administering the will in all instances in which they act in accordance with the opinion of a practising counsel of more than ten years' standing at the Bar. Other fortunes left by this family of bankers have been those of Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., seventy-eight £1,553,965; Mr. Rowland Smith, seventy-three, £603,437; Mr. Oswald Smith, seventy-three, £556,538; Major Francis Abel Smith, forty-seven, £541,846; Mr. Frederick Smith, £378,000; Mr. Eric Smith, seventy-seven, £226,765.

BY THE WAY.

RATES IN VARIOUS TOWNS.

A return of rates in a number of English towns in year ending March next exhibits again what has been going on now for several years—the tendency for local charges to rise in amount Five boroughs—East Ham, Halifax, Norwich, Swansea, and Wolverhampton—pay between 8s. and 9s. in the £, that in the eastern city being only 2d. below half a sovereign. Rates of over 8s. in the £ are levied at Bacup, Brighouse, Dewsbury, Hull, Huddersfield, Leeds, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Northampton, Salford, Southampton, Stafford, Wakefield, Wigan, and Preston. There are many more in the 7s. to 8s. list. Oxford is the lowest rated in over seventy large boroughs, the charge there being only 4s. 5d., a drop of 3d. in the £ on last year. Lancaster (4s. 10d.) is the only other town under 5s.

RATES IN WATERING-PLACES.

In ten watering-places taken, the lowest-rated is Bournemouth, which maintains its old 5s.; Southport is next, with 5s. 3d.; while breezy Blackpool, the paradise of northern summer trippers, makes claim to 3d. above its near neighbour. The others are: Bath 6s; Brighton, 7s. 2d.; Cheltenham 7s. 1d.; Eastbourne, 5s. 8d.; Hastings, 6s. 7d Leamington, 6s. 4d.; and Funbridge Wells, 5s. 9d. The Eastbourne rate is down 2½d. this year; three of the ten places remain as before; the other six are up.

THE NEW HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION.

Dr. T. G. Longstaff, as already announced, proposes to undertake a new exploring expedition among the high Himalayas. Dr. Longstaff, who is a distinguished member of the Alpine Club, has, "Travel and Exploration" reminds us, already carried out two interesting journeys in the Himalayas. In 1905 he explored some of the glaciers of North-Western Nepal, and in company with Mr. C. A. Sherring made an excursion into Western Tibet, while two years later he placed to his credit the first ascent of Mount Trisul (23,400ft.), in the course of an expedition in the Garhwal Himalayas, which gained for him the Gill Memorial of the Royal Geographical Society. Dr. Longstaff's objective on his new expedition will be the eastern section of the Karakoram Himalayas. His plans have still to be finally settled, but he expects to leave Srinagar in May. He will be accompanied by Lieutenant Morris Slingsby, 56th Rifles.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND THE PRIMROSE.

Mr. George Colomb, in "Notes and Queries," calls attention to a passage in one of Lord Beaconsfield's novels which seems to have been generally overlooked in the discussions that have taken place on this subject from time to time. "If," writes Mr. Colomb, "the primrose was Lord Beaconsfield's favourite flower, as some imagine, it is curious to note that in Coningsby' he rather grossly insulted it. Taking refuge form a thunderstorm at a country inn Coningsby could secure for lunch only eggs and bacon': 'Tis but simple fare,' said Coningsby, as the maiden (the waitress) uncovered the still grising bacon, and the eggs that looked like tufts of primroses.'" One can hardly imagine an enthusiastic lover of the primrose indulging in such a comparison.

TINWORTH'S PULPIT.

Mr. A.B. Cooper tells in the "Quiver" an anecdote of George Tinworth. A clergymen who visited him in his workshop was much struck with a pulpit in Doulton ware which he had designed and decorated. On one of the doors he had modelled a bird's nest, and under it had written. "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head." The clergyman asked him why he had put that on a pulpit "It is for the bishops and canons to see," he said, "when they go into the pulpit in their fine robes." Years afterwards the clergyman came again and reminded him of it. Since they had met, the clergyman had risen to be Archbishop of Canterbury. It was Dr. Benson.

SOME SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE'S WITTICISMS.

Sir Frederick Bridge is the subject of the paper in the January "Woman at Home," and the writer Mr. Matthew Cripps, give some examples of Sir Frederick's witticisms. Once he was at a philharmonic concert, and directly in front of him set a charming lady with a delightful but tremendous chapeau. It blocked Sir Frederick's view of the platform. After dodging about for some time from one side to the other like the long-haired man of pianola fame, he remarked to his companion: If I had known as much as I do now I would have brought the library step with me!"

NOT TO DISTURB HANDEL.

One of Sir Frederick's little stories is in connexion with the Wesleyan Hymn-book. It is a "hit" at the editorial committee. He says it was a very "artful" committee. They put before him a tune which they claimed to be of Handelian derivation. Sir Frederick thought otherwise. In fact he sent it back with the caustic comment that Handel would turn in his grave every time it was sung. But the committee would not be denied; for they submitted it once more, with the allurement that if he would only include it, a pianissimo should be marked against it, "so as not to disturb Handel."

"LABBY IN OUR ABBEY."

At one of the Coronation choir dinners Sir Frederick Bridge sang in falsetto voice a little parody entitled "Labby in our Abbey," to the tune of "Sally in our alley." It was written by Sir Frederick at a time when Mr. Labouchere resided near the Abbey. There are three verses in all, and the last is as follows:

The Ministers and members all
Made game of truthful Labby,
Though but for him 'is said they'd be
A sleepy set, and flabby.
And when their seven long years are out,
They hope to bury Labby;
Ah! then how peacefully he'll lie—
But not in our Abbey.

It was at another of the Coronation choir dinners in 1902 that he gave some amusing instances of applications to sing on that occasion. One lady wrote: "Can I bring my dear mother? She has never seen a Coronation, and I should like to give her that treat before she dies."

THE STUDENT'S WORST ENEMY.

Victor C. Vaughan, M. D., Dean of the Medical Department of Michigan State University, speaking to a large body of students the other day, said, according to "Good Health," that, so far as his experience went, cases of broken-down health had never been rightly attributed to over-study. Brain work never interfered with health. He had had occasion to inquire into the lives of some four hundred of the greatest men in ancient and modern history. These were all men of brains. He found that their average life was seventy-eight years—more than that of the average farmer, twice that of the average athlete. "Most of the ill-health of college students said the Dean, "is due to alcohol—the student's worst enemy."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

DURING the late silly season several newspapers amused their readers by discussing the question of the re-reading of books, and many things were said of a sort very suitable for the season. The most obvious reflection, however, that can be made on the subject is that there is very little of it going. It is an aphorism of Saintsbury's that most people would rather read anything for the first time than the best of books for the second time, and it is doubtful whether that legendary volume, thumbed, dog's-eared and tattered with much use, with which sentimental writers have familiarised us is a reality to very many readers. Yet it ought to be. To all who look upon books not merely as sources of immediate pleasure but as instruments of mental culture the practice of re-reading is quite necessary. It is necessary especially in the case of two kinds of books—those that are easy to read and those that are difficult. Thomas Hardy—in his prose at any rate—belongs to the first class. His story flows with so full a current, his thrice-bolted English is so pellueid and his paragraphs so sequent, that on clossing the book we have the feeling that we have missed nothing. Yet only a second reading reveals the depth of much of his thinking and how perfect an art is there so perfectly concealed. Meredith is an instance of the other kind. He is so for the simple reason that, breaking new ground in fiction, he had to invent new means for attaining his effects. One, accordingly, who reads a book of his only once may be able to appreciate the qualities he has in common with other great novelists, but is likely to miss those which constitute his deep originality. There is another kind of book which ought to be returned to from time to time, and that is the classic which on a first acquaintance has failed to find us. Most men have some such classic. There are they who cannot appreciate Bunyan because he is too humble, and they who cannot appreciate Milton because he is too lofty. In respect of that one author, accordingly, readers are inclined to fall into one of two errors according to temperament. Either they pretend to admire him because they know they ought or take a pride in not admiring him. Both are to be avoided, the latter not less than the former. Because if a book has attained classic rank it is because it has satisfied the best authorities over a number of decades, and if it does not satisfy us there is more than a probability that the fault is our own. A habit of returning to it, therefore, at long intervals is advisable in order that at last some happy moment may reveal to us the secret of its charm. Moreover, re-reading ought in all cases to be practised with something resembling system. A discreet use of the pencil is a necessity. Each reading should be dated and the marginal signs so chosen that we can tell the reading to which they belong. Finally, when the volume succumbs to the fate of all favourite volumes, and the sheets become detached, and the boards fall away, and, in imminence of dissolution, it is relegated to limbo, all the marks should be transferred to the copy which takes its place, in order that a record my remain of the progress, or at any rate the fluctuations, of our literary indgments.

THE LOSS OF THE PUBLISHERS.

While the loss of the publishers this season is being reaffirmed, calculated, and accounted for a librarian, writing from Wellington, New Zealand, seems to suggest how in future it may be obviated. Wellington has 60,000 inhabitants; it is a book-loving community, having fifteen bookshops, three of them out classed only in the great cities of the world. But Americans have captured the market. American fiction lies on all the counters and cries "Buy me!" from all the windows. It does so not because it is better than British fiction—it is neither better nor worse,—but the American publisher has more enterprise and conciliates the purchaser by giving his books a prepossessing exterior. There is here, surely, an opportunity for our publishers to "call into existence a new market to redress the balance of the old."

RENAN.

Readers of Renan who had accepted the two volumes of "Cahiers de Jeunesse" as samples of the work left behind by that writer in manuscript must have despaired of ever again hearing any new variation on the petit carillon of that style which charmed them throughout the long series of the historic works. Here, however, comes "Patrice," another posthumous publication, which, although apparently a fragment of a larger work, has a unity of its own, and in its graceful style one hears again the same elfin bellsswept to new purpose by the same deft hand. The chief value of the book is autobiographical. In it Renan, speaking all the more candidly because speaking from behind the visor of a pseudonym, records his reflections on his surroundings on the occasion of his visit to Rome in 1849. At first the Church casts its enchantment upon him so powerfully that we find him trying to think out ways and means of remaining in Catholicism without being a Catholic; then he shakes himself free from the spell and falls back upon his reasoned critical position; and finally, in a train of ingenious analysis, he adjusts for good his orientation, first towards Catholicism, then towards Christianity in general. Many of his contentions, it will be understood, are exceedingly disputable. Fortunately, however, Renan is one of those writers whom one can appreciate without agreeing with him, and although the book quantitatively, is rather a slender five shillings' worth, yet there is not a page that will not give pleasure to any one part of whose enjoyment of literature consists in the perception of artistic, skill and in tracing the development of intricate mental processes.

TOO MUCH INTROSPECTIVE.

An interesting point is the state of dejection into which over-exercise of the introspective method brought him. "At twenty-six I have exhausted life," he says. He was crippled as a man of action for he saw what was good on both sides of a question too clearly to be able to throw himself heartily into either. In conversation he could not hazard an opinion without hedging it about with absurd reservations, and even then felt it inaccurate. He felt himself a dispeller of gaiety and went about like a man who had lost his shadow. His envy while in that state of the Italian beggars basking in the sunshine, who had never reflected, furnishes a curious parallel to a thought in the "Confession," where Augustine, in deep wretchedness, comes in the streets of Milan upon a beggar "jocantem atque laetantem," and wonders whether the beggar's happiness, although it only proceeds from a full belly, is not as good as that which he hopes the attainment of his ambitious designs will bring him.

Even those who made their acquaintance with the "Songs of the Sierras" when their vogue was already past and the first freshness had faded from their lines were interested in their author. A sketch of Joaquin Miller appears in this month's American "Bookman." It is on the whole a kindly sketch, but the writer dwells more Americano on the poet's taste for showy costume. Miller assumed a "Wild West" attire first in London to please the Britisher, and secured for himself and his book in consequence an attention analogous to that accorded later to "Buffalo Bill and his cowboys." Back in America he added long hair and a long beard, and now in his old age, among his roses and lilacs on Oakland Heights, he dresses still after his own fancy. "I have seen him," says the writer, "walk down the street, his tall, rather solemn figure clad in a khaki suit bound round with a red gold-fringed sash, his trousers stuffed into a pair of tasseled topboots, and his long hair topped by a red Turkish fez. He goes out to dinner or other occasions in a variety of costumes, any one of which would make a 'hit' in opera bouffe."

A correspondent writes:—According to a statement made a few years ago by Messrs., Blackwood "The Lone Shieling" first appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1820, The M.S., in Messrs. Blackwood's possession, shows that it was written by Lockhart and incorporated by him in "Notes Ambrosianæ." Lockhart says that the words were sent to him by "a friend in Upper Canada," and Messrs. Blackwood believe that the friend was John Gait.

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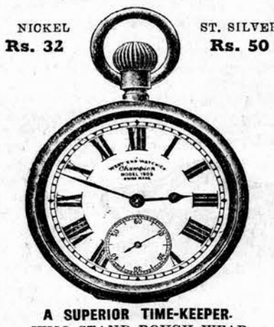

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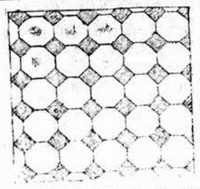

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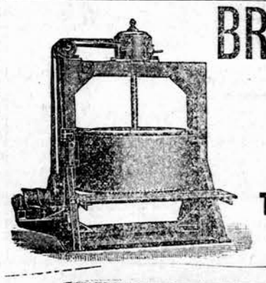

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 11, 1909. | [BOMBAY, JAN. 12, 1909.

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	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 1/2		unchgd
3 do. Rentes	95 3/4		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	88 1/2		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/4	1/2	
do. do. 2 months' bond	24 1/16	1/2	
do. in New York ...	52 5/8	1 1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11¼	1	
do. do. Berlin....	20·48½	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May/08
3 months' sight.	2 1/2	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills....	2 3/4	1/8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/2	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 3/4	3/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 7/8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ... Steady with good demand.
Futures ... ... Firm.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... ...16,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ...5·08—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 9/16 unchd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·92	4·91	4·91	4·90	4·89
—01	—01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
4·89	4·89	4·80	4·75	
unchgd	+01	unchgd	+01	

New York :—
Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 32,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 37,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ... 4,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 44,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·50+10.

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·20+10 } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand.
Do. do. May 9·19+10 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 13/16+3/16
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·29+15
Do. do. May 9·35+14
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 36 3/4 May-June—London—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,670,000.

WHEAT
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs. 35s. 6d. Jan.-Feb. nearest value.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs. 35s. Jan.-Feb. nearest value.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 36¾ Jan.-Feb. nearest value.
Tone—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-8 unchgd
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 1d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [12TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
6 Bundles Rs.....	Rs. 12,000	Busreh.....	National Bank of India.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. " 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. " 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 12th Dec.
Money :—
The Bank of Madras has raised its rate 1 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum.
Exchange :—
The Market has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand. There are few buyers in the market and with business probably 1s. 3 31-32d. could be done for delivery next week. Bills also are very scarce but Banks refuse to buy under 1s. 4 5-32d. three months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	133
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174 1-4

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to day at 94 9-16 ready and 94 5-8 for the settlement and closes steady to firm. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar to-day, the dealers, for the time, being more particularly engaged in the Bullion market. Calcutta market is advised as 94 7-16 for cash.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·9
1st Settlement — ...	"	94·10

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London on Monday advanced to 24 1-4 ready and 24 1-16 for delivery forward in two months, the New York rate closing at 52 5-8. Locally the market opened at 62 1-16 ex duty for ready bars but latter dropped to 61 7-8 at which there are buyers at the close. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	58	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	54	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	58	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	10	4	0
Indian Dragon Sovereigns	10	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	1	0

COTTON.

In sympathy with the rise in America, our market opened firm with prices fully Rs.2 higher than last evening's closing quotations. There are few sellers at the advance, but there are many buyers for January delivery, particularly of Bengals and Khamgaum-Akola against uncovered sales. Speculators are also buying for March delivery. There is some demand by Jappan shippers for fine Broach. The market closes steady as under.

For ready cotton there was an improvement in the demand. Prices were steadier. Sales at Colaba are reported to have reached 6,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	235	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach	229 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	Jan. 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	206	"
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	199	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	199	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	186	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	187	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	189	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals	191	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	228	May 09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	12,000	bales.
Total Imports	44,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·98	4·96	4·93	4·95
+06	+05	+05	+05
May.-June	June -July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·94	4·94	4·95	4·85	4·80
+05	+05	+06	+05	+05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firmer and prices have advanced one anna per cwt. with a fair demand.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 4 0	B. T.
April-May	"	8 0 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
Prices are steady, but there is little enquiry.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	Rs.	7 13 6	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat "	"	8 4 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market continues to advance under the influence of a good demand.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	47 0 0	
Mimbara	"	48 0 0	
White Khandeish	"	48 12 0	
Black Kutsi	"	44 8 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9 9 0	B.T.
April-May	Rs.	9 9 6	R.T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30 0 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	25 0 0	
Jan.-Feb.	"	24 12 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasseed :—

Ready	Rs.	6 13 0	B.T.

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	42 0 0	

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	5 7 6	R.T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,492 1-2
India	73
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

Century	340
David	445 Feb.
Manockji Petit	3,332 1-2
New Great Eastern	213¾
Standard	1,400

Presses :—

New Mofussil	640

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	126
" Pref.	155
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	390
Treacher & Co	625

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	107
Ahmedabad-Prantej	5·5
Amritsar-Patti	123
Kapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,200 bales.
Wheat	6,893 cwts.
Linseed	934 "
Rapeseed	2,821 "
Gingellyseed	26,559 "
Poppyseed	1,221 "
Groundnuts	5,408 "
Castorseed	3,648 "
Rice	85,727 "
Myrabollams'	4,884 "
Cottonseed	44,715 "
Mowrasseed	178 "
Cream	775 "
Jowwar	255 "
Maize	nil

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The Bombay Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai have received a wire from his Head office in Hongkong to the effect that, subject to audit, the Bank Dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1908 will probably be £2 ; Bank Bonus, in addition to Dividend, sh. 5 ; added to Silver Reserve Fund, dollars 5 lacs ; carried forward to next half year, dollars 20 lacs.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" remarks :—"It is worth while to mention one fact that has come to my knowledge. It is that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, a very shrewd and capable electioneerer from his own point of view, is very anxious for a dissolution. He is, I am told, of opinion that the present is the best moment for the Unionists, and that the situation will improve for the Government with the gradual revival of trade."

The Most Bracing Bath.

To obtain a delicious sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity add a little Condy's Fluid to your daily bath.

The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means.

The Cooling, Health-giving and Bracing effects are simply Magical, they are so very lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores, and is guaranteed to contain

NO Permanganate of Potash.

Insist on having "CONDY'S FLUID."

CONDY'S CONDUIT ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,492½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	73
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,54[illegible]
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 "	5
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	14 "	181
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	57
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	260
EXCHANGE BANKS.				120
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk. of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼ c.o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,325
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300	440
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	125
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld				
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	£10	£10	Nill.	129
Bombay Flour Mill....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	40	92½
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	500	p. c. 5	500
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	350 Feb.
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	255
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	xd.390
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	137
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	125
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	21
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	8 annas
Karrachee Landing...	200	175	yr. 14	195
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	xd. 212
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	150
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	il.	130
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	25
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	183
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	27
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	55
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	490
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	24
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	17
Tata Iron [Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	80
	C. 75	£ 15	...	nom 20 dis. 7
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	24/-	73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	3rd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	342
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,680
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	880
Connaught	500	300	25	230
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent	100	100	5	111½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Dawd	250	250	20	445 Feb
Ebrahim Sajany.....	250	250	10	130
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	285
Finlay Mills	250	250		262½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,680
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	437½
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	140
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	644½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	345
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	185
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	divid 35	220
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	480
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	835
Leopold	100	100	3	80
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,240
Morarji Gocouldas ..	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	90
New Great Eastern...	250	250	Nil.	215
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	735
Phoenix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	615
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,055
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	660
Shalapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahrattas	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,400
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,878
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Fazulbhai Mills				190
The Fazulbhai Mills				985
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton.....	125	125	15	107½
Burjorji Cawspore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba.....	1,000	1,000	30	915
Fort.....	475	475	.....	220
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	131
Khandeish.....	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,720
New Mofussil	400	400	50	640
New Borsa	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	515
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	148	6,160
Sind Press	200	200	25	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volka & U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	560
Wadi Wan	150	50	10	125

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BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

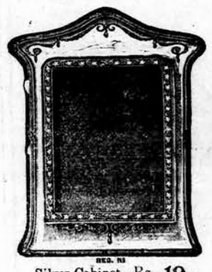
The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silve Cigarette Cas R. 25.



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Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

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Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

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Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
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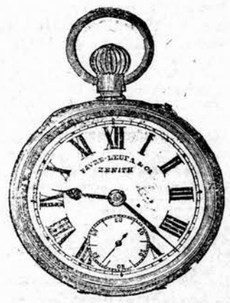

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18 Carats Gold, Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver, " 35 to 60
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FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

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for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

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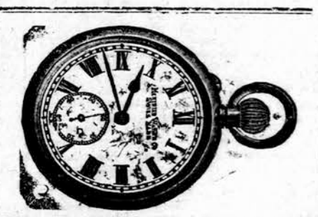

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You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth ; to keep them in perfect condition ; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

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"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, 8TH JAN.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M ser, the Resident, and Mr. T. B. Copeland left galore last night for Mysore on their tour in rg. While in Mysore the Resident is reported to e had a short conference with H. H. the harajah.

Their Highness the Maharanee of Mysore and the harnee, C. I. (late Regent), arrived in Bangalore ay by special train from Mysore and leave for dras to-night. H. H. the Maharajah arrived by or about the same time and will stay in Banga- for a week before he joins the Maharanee Madras.

A meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council held this afternoon. The Dewan, presided, the following members were present:—Official bers were—Mr. T. Ananda Rao, first Council- Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, second Councillor; H. S. Chandrashekara Iyer, General and Re- e Secretary; Mr. M Muthanna, Conservator orests; Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Inspector-General of cation; Mr. S. Narayana Rao, and Government ocate Non-official Members—Mr. C. Sreenivasa gar, Mr. Syed Amir Hussain, and Mr. M. C. gaiengar.

he Secretary reported to the Council that the ore Police Bill and the Bill to amened the ore Registration Regulation of 1903 had re- d the assent of H. H. the Maharajah, the for- on the 23rd and the latter on the 26th mber 1908.

he next business was a motion by Mr. T. nda Rao to introduce a Bill to further amend Mysore Chief Court Regulation 1884. He that his amendment was a very short one and ted to the alteration of Section 4 so as to pro- e for a Full Bench of the Court being constitut- of not less than three Judges. On the framing the original Regulation there were only three ges on the Chief Court Bench and the Section vided that a Full Bench should consist of three four Judges. Since then a fourth Judge had been appointed and the difficulty often arose en four Judges formed the Full Bench as to how ferences of opinion were to be dealt with if two dges held one opinion against the other two.

Mr. C. Sreenivasa Iyengar pointed out that Sec- n 228 of the Revenue Code contemplated the pointment of a Fourth Judge and provided that, such a case, the Chief Judge could appoint not s than three Judges to form a Full Bench. The rding of this Section might be introduced into e Chief Court Regulation.

Mr. Rangaiengar seconded the motion.

The draft of the Bill was ordered to be published the next "Gazette" after which the matter would discussed by the Council.

Mr. K. S. Chandrashekara Iyer asked for leave to troduce a Bill to further amend the Mysore Land evenue Code by introducing a new Section mpowering Government to withdraw appeals from e file of the Revenue Commissioner. The object this amendment, he explained as being due to a sire to relieve the Revenue Commissioner of extra rk at this time of apprehended famine so that he ay have more leisure for emergent work.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Syed Amir ussain.

The matter being emergent, the permission of the ouncil to suspend the ordinary rules of business as obtained. The Bill was then considered imme- iately in Committee and after a very brief discus- ion was passed.

The meeting then dissolved, to assemble again bout the middle of February.

THE M. E. MISSION.

Yesterday evening Bishop Robinson, and almost all the members of the the Conference, attended the funeral of Mr. M. W. Walker, which took place in the Ossoor Road Cemetery. Bishop Robinson, the Rev. D. A. Rees and the Rev. J. Gillings took part in the ceremony. Mr. Rees said a few words dwelling on the consistent Christian life which Mr. Walker had led; he had known him for nearly thirty years, and his death was a great loss to the Christian people of Bangalore.

At 6-30 p. m. yesterday, a largely attended public meeting was held in the Methodist Church at Richmond Town at which Bishop Robinson presided. After the singing a hymn and a prayer by the Rev. W. Joss, of the London Mission, the Bishop gave an account of the General Conference, which was held in Baltimore in June last. That Conference which has the authority to legislate for the Methodist Mission all over the world, was held once in four years in America, and at its last sessions there were present nearly 780 delegates from Europe, Mexico, Japan, China Korea, India, the Phillipines, Malayasia, Africa, and other places. Besides these, there were present many of the eminent lawyers, judges senators, merchants, professors and the millionaires. The Bishop said that a strong feeling is gaining ground among many Americans against the liquor traffic, and there were movements called the Anti-Saloon movement, the Total Abstinence Society, the Epworth League, and others to wipe out altogether the liquor traffic. As far as the interest of the Americans is concerned in the foreign Mission work, the Bishop said that there were very many people in that country who take a very deep interest in India, and in the evangelisation of the whole world. He referred to Mr. Rockefeller, the great millionaire of America, and said that in addition to what he was doing to help the Mission work in many parts of India, he was still desirous of giving his help to Missionary Societies. The Bishop next touched upon his tour through Japan, China and other places, on his way to America last year, and he was pleased, he said, to see the cause of Christ prospering in these countries. Christianity was advancing very rapidly in Japan and China. He then referred to how the converts to Christianity were trying their best to help financially the Missionary cause. The meeting terminated at 7-45 p.m. with the Benediction.

THIRD DAY.

The Conference assembled this morning at 9 a. m. An hour previous to this Bishop Robinson held a prayer meeting, and delivered a very interesting and instructive address, which was listened to by many with much attention.

The Rev. P. V. Roberts, the Assistant Secretary, read the minutes of the previous session, which was approved. The chief business, which was transacted this morning in the Conference was the Report presented by the Rev. J. H. Garden, on behalf of the Temperance Committee. He pointed out the absolute necessity that existed to warn all men of the evil effects of intemperance, and urged that the Methodist Church should do all it can to put down the evil.

The success of the Rev. Messrs. Coates and Lipp their courses of study was reported by the Rev. A H. Baker, the Registrar of the Examination Committee, and the two yonng Missionaries named above were duly advanced to the next year's study.

The Rev. A. E. Ogg, the Agent of the Methodist Publishing House at Mount Road, Madras, gave a short account of the work done under his manage- ment. From a financial standpoint he said that the Press was getting on very well, and that he was doing the best he could to push the work. He asked the Missionaries of this Church to give all their printing work to the Mission Press and not to go elsewhere. As far as Christian literature was concerned, he said that he had plenty, which he was now trying to dispose of. It may be said in connection with this, that the transfer of the Rev. Dr. A. W. Rudisill, the late Agent of the Madras Publishing House from the South India Conference to the Baltimore Conference in America. The Conference then adjourned.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, January 7.—At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Municipality held to-day, in addition to the Chairman, the following Councillors were present:—The Rev. A. N. C. Storrs, M.A., Mr. Colin A. Mackenzie, Mr. A. E. Irvine, Mr. Sathasiva Moodeliar and Mr. Mahomed Oomer Sait.

An order of Government was read requesting the Council to submit proposal for a special grant out of the grant of Rs. 3 lakhs allotted for sanitary improvements of an urgent nature which cannot be executed from funds ordinarily at the disposal of public bodies. It was proposed to submit proposal for certain acquisitions of insanitary properties at the Kodapamund milk village. This was approved after much discussion and the Council at the same time pointed out the urgency for providing house accommodation for the people turned out of the acquired houses and thought that some allotment should be made for constructing model dwellings.

This question, which was deferred from the last meeting in order that the Chairman might prepare a short history of the scheme, was again taken up. In the course of this Report the Chairman said:—

Even now, when few connections have been made and very little actual sewage as yet flows into and through the main sewer, whenever there is heavy rain, the water rises in the manholes and flows over into the lake. When all the proposed connections have been made and all the public water carriage latrines and proposed dumping pits have been built the state of things must be very much worse. From the beginning, the Municipal Council has had grave doubts and, now that we have had some little practical experience of the working of the sewer under the new conditions, it is seen how well founded those doubts were.

The Sub-Committee's recommendation that no piping should be commenced until the satisfactory working of the main sewer was assured, has not been regarded and this in spite of the Sanitary Board's direction to the Sanitary Engineer that no pipes or fittings should be ordered until he had submitted his revised proposals.

G. O. No. 1955 M., dated the 24th November, 1908, was received on the 4th December as follows:—With reference to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Council's Resolution, dated the 13th August 1908, it is observed that the position taken up by the Municipal Council cannot be accepted. Under Section 210 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, it is the duty of the Council to construct and conserve all drainage works in the Municipality. The fact that the Government have undertaken to bear the initial cost of the main system of drainage for the town does not in any way relieve the Council from its obligation to remedy the defects, if any in the works as executeed or to pay from Municipal, funds the compensation payable to houseowners wherever necessary under Section 210 (3). The Public Works Department will however be prepared to give any advice or assistance that may be needed in rectifying the defects brought to light in the completed blocks until the works are finally completed.

The Rev. Mr. Storrs called attention to the smell emating from the piece of water between the Willow bund and the Railway bund, which appeared to be due to leakage from the main sewer.

Mr. Mackenzie said the smell from the sewage farm at "Loch End" has become unbearable and that the overflow from the flushing cistern at "Westbury House" had made the smell in that compound most offensive.

Mr. Irvine told the meeting that during the week he saw about six coolies at Walsham pulling up drainage pipes, cleaning and relaying them. He questioned these men and was told that this was an everyday occurrence on various sections of the scheme.

In answer to questions Mr. Handcock said that a Report from the Supervisor of the Drainage Scheme showed that the scheme at present had 39 cisterns and 17 flush tanks, 14 of which latter used Municipal pipe water.

Mr. Storrs said that the Council's domestic supply was at no time too much, and it was absurd to attempt to take over the scheme without water for flusing purposes. Other members were in favour of getting expert opinion on the scheme from outside the Madras Presidency, all present being agreed that a main sewer of 12 inch diameter could not carry away a section of the town's sewage, much less storm water in the wet weather, the few days' rain last week having caused all the manholes to overflow.

Mr. Irvine urged that the question was a serious one affecting the health of the Station and instead of beating about the bush the Council should emphatically decline to have anything to do with such a scheme.

Mr. Mackenzie favoured a Resolution disclaiming all responsibility and pointing out that under Section 210 of the Municipal Act the Council was bound to provide and maintain drains constructed under its direction, but not to take over a drainage scheme carried out in direct contravention to its views and suggestions. Mr. Mackenzie said under such circumstances Government ought to have acted under Section 14 of the Act. Mr. Mackenzie also wished the attention of Government drawn to the fact that so far the scheme was not working and that further a single block so far was not actually complete.

Mr. Irvine suggested the addition that in the interests of the public and Government, Government should be asked to stop all further pipe connections until the question of the capacity and working of the main sewer was assured.

With reference to the proposal to get expert opinion Mr. Storrs said it did not want an expert to see what was happening such as the manholes overflowing and discharging their contents into the lake and the resultant smells about the place. The Council was responsible for the health of its ratepayers and either the Sanitary Commissioner should come up during the rains and see for himself or the Engineer in actual executive charge asked to give his candid opinion of what is taking place. Attention was also drawn to the fact that certain manholes would not discharge their duties and that pipe connections were made with such manholes to carry away the excess into the lake. Some hot discussion followed and the opinion was given expression to, that if Government persisted in foisling the works on to the shoulders of the Council in its present unworkable condition the resignation of their seats was the only honourable course open to them.

Finally, the following Resolution was recorded.—"In the opinion of the Council the drainage scheme cannot be otherwise than a failure. The recent rain and its effect on this system generally was sufficient to prove this. It is defective both in design and in execution. The Council regrets that the Government should now require it to take over and be responsible for the drainage system which it never approved from the very commencement."

CANNANORE.

Cannanore, 7th Jan.—Christmas Week in Cannanore has been very festive, and, despite the unseasonable weather, we have all enjoyed our "Week" to the utmost and are heartily sorry that it is over. Among the visitors who have helped us to appreciate the programme arranged were Colonel and Mrs. Laffan, Major Clements, Captain and Mrs. Poyntz, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne, and Miss Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Cave-Brown, and Messrs John, Pate, Stranack, Cockraft, Hudson and Smith.

On the 23rd December a dinner, given by Mrs. Ghamier to a large party, proved original and surprising. On arrival, the guests were charmed with the beautifully illuminated house and compound. Round the porch there was deep lying snow but it apparently did not cause any appreciable amelioration of the temperature. During dinner the sudden descent of a shower of Christmas gifts from the ceiling was as welcome as it was unexpected, and accompanying lyrics being compendiums of wit and humour which struck home in many a weak spot. After dinner a dance upstairs brought a most enjoyable evening to a close. On the evening of Christmas Day the Station was divided between the hospitality of Mrs. Dallas and Mrs. Burton.

On Saturday night, the 26th December, we were treated to a Concert in the Garrison Theatre, by kind permission and under the patronage of Major G. W. Lilly, Commanding the Station. On entering the theatre we were surprised and not a little shocked to see that our old and tried friend, the Lighthouse, had been removed, however we trust the new curtain, though scarcely as ornamental, will prove more useful. Following a few introductory chords on the piano, the curtain rose disclosing a charming spectacle of most attractive Pierrettis and Pierrets: the only drawback to mar they scene being the fact that, owing to the feeble lights, a great number of the faces were in shadow. The first item on the programme was a chorus by the whole Troupe entitled "Down the River." Miss Burton then sang "An Episode." This was sung with great charm, and was followed by a coon song entitled "Manie," sung in exsellent voice by Lance-Corporal Wallace, of the Border Regiment. Mrs. Haysom then gave us a very pleasant song entitled "The Sweetest Girl in Dixie," which she sang admirably, gaining well-merited applause. Mrs. Carmichael's song "Piccaninny Mine, Goodnight" was given in the most dainty manner. The trueness of this singer's voice rendered the jingle of the somewhat aged piano even harder to bear than usual. The next item on the programme was a comic song by Staff-Sergeant Waters, about a Gorgonzola cheese. Mrs. Dallas then called forth the applause of the audience with her song "White Wings," and Mrs. Burton an encore sang "Goodbye, Mignonette" most delightfully, well deserving the encore for which the audience clamoured. The first part of the programme was brought to a close with a comic song by Mr. Warden entitled "Oh her Face." This clever comic artist was perhaps at his very best. Needless to say an encore was loudly called for, and Mr. Warden responded with "Shift up" at the end of which the curtain was rung down on the first part.

The second part of the programme was commenced by Mrs. Waters and Miss Chamier, who played a charming duet the piano. This was followed by a comic song, in which Sergeant Waters gave us an account of the trials and pleasures to be derived from "Teaching the Girls to Swim," rendered in a very breezy manner. Mr. Boys, in his banjo solo, was unfortunate as his strings kept slipping. The next item, a comedy quartette, was certainly one of the hits of the evening. The singers, Color-Sergeant Bartholomew, Sergeant Waters, Lce-Corporal Wallace and another were dressed as Policemen and rendered "Annie Laurie" delightfully. They had to come back twice before the audience were satisfied. According to the programme, this turn should have been followed by a sand dance by Mr. Phillips, but he gave us a most excellent clog danee instead. Mr. Warden, in his Scotch song "Tobermory" excelled himself. This formed a delightful termination to the second part and after so much laughter refreshments were most welcome.

The evening's entertainment was brought to a clete with a short sketch entitled "Barney's Blunder." The sketch was one of the regular knock-about order, and all the characters were excellent. The most noticeable feature was the delightful Irish accent of Private Knox and the deliciously quiet way in which he sang his song about "Molly Malone."

A DANCE.

On the 29th evening a delightful dance was given by the Officers of the 83rd W. L. I., the ball-room being most tastefully decorated and the large compound a maze of fairy lights. The band of the Regiment played a delightful selection and the floor was as good as could possibly be expected.

The 30th December was perhaps the most strenuous day as at 9-30 p. m. a most talented and well trained amateur company turned out to while away the evening with the best staged and produced musical comedy ever seen in Cannanore. We are indebted for the excellence of the play to the untiring energy, solid experience and fund of resource of Mr. Phillips, the stage-manager and leading actor, whose knowledge of the business was so well backed up by his hard-working cast. The piece was a most laughable skit on musical successes which many of us had seen in London some years ago, and the audience showed their appreciation by receiving a somewhat lengthy entertainment with sustained applause up to the very end.

Mr. Phillips himself gave us an excellent study of a young and brainless "blood" whose sole joy in life lay in his fearful past. He looked very much at home on the stage, and no one would have taken him for anything but an old hand. A special word of praise must be paid to his excellent dancing, which had all the finish and polish of a first-class professional. Mr. Paul, as the golf caddy, gave us a most realistic idea of just how much cheek and and sarcasm these individuals are capable of. He was perhaps a little bit too familiar with his patrons and charges, but such idiosyncracies are somewhat redolent of the musical comedy stage, and so quite excusable. The Toy Duet which he sang with Miss Burton, was one of the hits of the evening. It was a pity perhaps, that such a stirring song as the "Soldiers in the Park" should have been burlesqued as it was, the martial effect for which his voice was eminently suited being thus entirely lost. As the Frenchman, the absence of a true Parisian accent was amply compensated for by the delightful way in which Mr. Paul tendered his song and his duet with Miss Burton in the second act. On the whole, this artist was responsible in great part for keeping the house "warm" throughout the comedy. Mrs. Carmichael's songs, "Men" and "The Miller's Daughter," were both exquisite, Miss Burton gave us a delightful idea of the member of the family who had to be "fly" to keep up its reputation. Her dancing, especially her Cake Walk with Mr. Phillips, was excellent and graceful; her singing was no less successful, and the way she described "Sal" to us was quite one of the best things of the evening. Miss Middleton had perhaps rather a hard part to play, but nothing daunted, gave us a most excellent interpretation of what a professedly shy but really willing young lady should be. Mr. Spooner made a great hit as a choleric old military "dodderer" but, despite his very successful efforts he had to give way to the young blood as there was evidently no room for more than one individual with a fearful past. The audience, however, were heartily sorry to witness his final retreat. Mr. Braithwaite made a realistic old country Parson, beset by the woes of this world; and sympathy with his misfortune did not appear to be wanting on either side of the curtain. Mr. Warden took the part of a rather love-lorn youth at short notice owing to an unfortunate accident to Mr. Spooner' knee, which forbade him the gracefulness requisite to a successful lover. Considering the circmstances, Mr. Warden acquitted himself most creditably; but he could hardly have found much difficulty in the role of courting so charming a young lady. Mrs. Waters at the piano proved herself the most useful of accompanists. Mr. Borgen, too, brought his band through the ordeal with credit. The ladies were very tastefully and prettily dressed, and the bouquets they received were all well deserved. The scenery was most creditably painted by Miss Middleton, assisted by Miss Burton and Mr. Phillips.

Altogether the evening was most enjoyable and we trust that no great space of time separates us from seeing these gifted and hard-working artists once more. The company proceeds to Calicut to play the same musical comedy on the 11th instant. Mr. Spooner, unfortunately, has to be left behind, Mr. Warden taking his place.

SPORT.

On the 28th the Border Detachmant cricket team easily defeated the team brought to oppose them by "The World."

On the 29th the 83rd W. L. I. football team beat the 2nd XI Border Detachment by one goal to nil.

On the 30th the Tellicherry cricket team was easily defeated by the Station, the visitors being despatched for 34 runs. Later in the day the 83rd W. L. I. hockey team beat the Station by 5 goals to nil. Still not satisfied with their previous exertions the Station turned out a Tug of War team, which was defeated by the Border Detachment.

On the the 30th an excellent Gymkhana was held in the Club grounds, the rain which at first threatened to spoil the fun kindly keeping off. The first event was an egg and spoon race, the eggs presumably being those of the potato-bird; it was won by Mr. Cockraft, with Mr. Worrall second. The second comprised a 40 yard sprint for the men, the deciphering of a mathematical problem by the ladies, and second sprint for the men; Mr. Worrall came in first and Mr. Warden second. In the Artists' Stakes which followed a keen contest pronounced Miss Chamier and Mr. Warden winners with Miss Burton and Mr. Britton as runners up. In the Chicken Hunt Mr. Biggle most brilliantly won the prize for his partner, Miss G. Chamier. In the Lantern Race, which included a search by the men, blindfolded, for their whistling partners, and a subsequent run with a lighted lantern to the winning post, Mr. Macarrison carried off first prize, the runners up being Miss Middleton and Mr. Warden.

The Tennis Tournament, which has been in the American style, the best of eleven games being played, has been a triumph of scratching, chiefly owing to time being very limited. Major Lethersole and Mr. Braithwaite should really have won, but the prize goes to Mrs. Poyntz, Mr. Phillips' partner.

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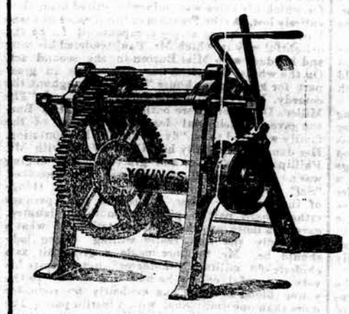

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